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U.S. Reply To Britain Is Soft 'No'

London Desires Extending Pact to Build No More Forts in Far East

Washington Is Wary

Overt Refusal Would Look Warlike but Acceptance Would Be Worse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—A diplomatic but nevertheless firm refusal to consider Britain's proposal to extend the life of Article 19 of the Washington Naval Treaty prohibiting new fortifications in the Far East, has been decided upon in official quarters here, it was learned authoritatively today.

This decision arises out of the firmly established American view that the question is not an isolated one which can be separated from its context within the general Pacific settlement of 1921. This settlement involved guaranties of the territorial integrity of China and a fixed naval ratio, both of which have been scrapped by Japan.

Found Not Acceptable

In proposing extension of the status quo in regard to fortifications, Britain, it is learned, insisted that this subject be considered entirely by itself and not in connection with other matters which the United States considers inseparable. After a week of careful analysis the conclusion has been reached here that it would be impossible for the United States to consider it in the form proposed.

No formal note of rejection is to be expected in the near future. The United States it is felt in informed quarters, cannot put itself in the position of rejecting a proposal which on the surface would appear to be in the interests of peace and international amity, particularly while a presidential election campaign is in progress.

Must Protect Own Rights

On the other hand, it is considered patent in diplomatic circles that the United States cannot accept a proposal which is looked upon here as being definitely prejudicial to American interests.

While the time and the form of the proposal do not of themselves dictate this decision, they have produced considerable annoyance here in that they tend to put the Administration in a distinctly embarrassing position.

This annoyance is heightened by the following fact which has just been learned today. The British proposal was submitted to the State Department here approximately a month before news of its existence was permitted to be known in London. But the information given to the press there covered only a part of what had been transmitted.

Joker in the Proposal

The British actually proposed that the status quo be extended with a new reservation which would permit modernization of all existing fortifications in the Pacific. In other words, what appeared on the surface to be a proposal of major significance was in fact a proposal of an entirely different character.

As presented to the State Department it would have prohibited construction of new fortifications where none now exist. It would not have prevented, for example, modernization of British defenses at Hong Kong, but it would prevent the United States from developing a naval base in the Aleutian islands. But this feature was not made public in London, resulting thereby in a false impression as to the merits of the proposal, it is felt here.

Must Come Some Time

Sooner or later, it is felt, this must be done since the factual situation in the Far East is now so far out of line with the legal. But the question is whether the time is yet ripe for such a move.

One possible development might be a discussion of the neutralization of the Philippines. Some quarters are disposed to consider that an international guaranty to this effect would provide adequate compensation to the United States for adherence to a renewal of Article 19. Opinion is divided on this point, however, and it is pointed out that Philippine neutralization cannot be satisfactorily considered until such time as it shall be established definitely whether the Philippines are to have full independence. Since that is not yet finally settled, and may not be for nine years, it would appear premature to consider the question of neutralization.

Japan to retain treaty curb on submarine uses: Page 2.

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Roosevelt Seeks Help of Business; Landon Sees Boom If G. O. P. Wins

Governor Says New Deal Hinders Return of Real Recovery

Invades Indiana

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN INDIANA, Oct. 15—After a long and strenuous job of campaigning in Michigan yesterday, Gov. Alfred M. Landon today turned to Indiana, where 14 electoral college votes apparently are ripe for the plucking. President Roosevelt misses the Hoosier State in his tour.

About two miles southwest of Grand Rapids, Mich., this morning, the Roosevelt and Landon special trains passed one another, but not slowly enough for anything but handwaving between newspaper men. Governor Landon's aides and reporters were on the back platform of the Sunflower Special and sought to toss Kansas sunflower badges on the platform of the Roosevelt train.

Landon Changes Schedule

The President and his opponent would have been in the Grand Rapids station yards for 25 minutes together today had not Governor Landon ordered his train moved out 25 minutes ahead of schedule. They did not want a repetition of the pleasant but perhaps embarrassing scene at Emporia, Kan., when President Roosevelt called for William Allen White in the crowd. Facetious observers of the President would not have put it past him at Grand Rapids to call out, "Is Alfred Landon in the crowd?" or even to say, as he did of Mr. White, "He's with me three and a half years out of every four."

The voters of Grand Rapids were most assiduously courted citizens of the nation today. The essential good-humor that has pervaded most of this campaign—at least on the part of the two principal participants—prevailed during this tour of Michigan.

Preparations at the Grand Rapids station for a glittering Roosevelt parade, with limousines decorated with red, white and blue signs, reminded the Landon travelers that their own arrival the night before had been in darkness and with no parade. Even so, and despite elaborate Roosevelt celebration plans, the consensus seemed that this corner of Michigan, at least, is Republican territory.

Governor Quits Group

Members of the Landon party were not exactly pleased when Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, Republican chief executive of Michigan, left them to join the Roosevelt entourage and extend his welcome to the President. Courtesies apart, they felt that after all this is a political campaign.

The Republican nominee is heading back toward Topeka, Kan., with no more major speeches as he ends his fourth campaign trip. In a few days he will start westward, to seek votes in Colorado and Wyoming, and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Text of Governor Landon's speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., on page 4.

Candidates' Trains Playing 'Hop-Skip'

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Aboard President Roosevelt's Train in Michigan, Oct. 15

PRESIDENTIAL candidates played hop-skip over Michigan today, the Roosevelt train actually passing the Landon train outside Grand Rapids this morning.

Governor Landon's aides attempted to toss some Kansas sunflower badges aboard the Roosevelt train, but the latter was moving too rapidly.

There were no amenities in passing. The Landon train was stationary at a siding as the Roosevelt special swept by, a situation sure to be seized upon by Democratic cartoonists. The two trains originally had been scheduled to cross paths outside of Grand Rapids, but the departure of Governor Landon was advanced 25 minutes.

Says He Saved It From Bankruptcy and Asks for Support

Chicago Goes Wild

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PARTY AT CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Following scenes of campaign enthusiasm surpassing anything the Democratic party has witnessed in four years, President Roosevelt last night told an enormous crowd here that the New Deal has saved American business from bankruptcy, and asked for its support on the basis of his three-and-a-half-year record.

Standing on the platform where he was nominated four years ago, Mr. Roosevelt declared the New Deal's supposed antagonism to business was a canard spread by opponents. He recited the economic gains since 1932, and added that the train of recovery was once more "on the track, and moving ahead."

"It was this Administration," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "which saved the system of private profit and free enterprise, after it had been dragged to the brink of ruin by these same leaders who now try to scare you."

Record for Enthusiasm

Nothing like the enthusiasm of last night has been encountered anywhere along the Roosevelt tour to date, and as a spectacle it surpassed anything in the political history of modern Chicago. The four miles from the Illinois Central Station to the Chicago Stadium, along which the President passed, was packed with Democratic stalwarts, lined up ward by ward, in a crowd whose size was estimated at from 250,000 to 1,000,000. The police lost all control over the crowds that jammed onto the streets within touching distance of the President as he passed, and at times a path had to be bored to let the parade go through.

The Chicago Stadium holds some 25,000 and was jammed right up to the iron girders of the roof, while the emotional outpouring of the audience, immediately preceding Mr. Roosevelt's speech, surpassed any similar period of this year's Democratic or Republican nominating conventions.

Even Surpassed Convention

Not even the clamor of the 1932 Chicago meeting that nominated Mr. Roosevelt originally came up to the pitch of last night as Mr. Roosevelt came on the platform. Two or three times it reached the final crescendo which a crowd occasionally touches when it loses identity and becomes a single individual.

Because of limitations of radio time the audience was asked not to interrupt Mr. Roosevelt's speech. Occasionally the admonition was disregarded, but none of the applause that followed equalled the original ovation as he came and stood on the platform.

The audience that filled the hall, like that which massed along the procession route, was largely a Democratic family affair, in the sense that it had been organized weeks before, precinct by precinct.

A Working Class Crowd

It was largely a working class crowd, and signs of trade union activity were evident. This did not detract, however, from the impressiveness of its sheer size, and enthusiasm.

Though the city is predominantly Democratic, all but one of the newspapers in the home of Col. Frank Knox are Republican, and stridently so. The cars of newsmen who accompanied the Presidential party last night were boohed at intervals all along the four-mile route by the placard-holding crowd who seemed to be opposed to all journalists and particularly singled out the Chicago Tribune for objurgation.

Amid such scenes of human excitement, the Roosevelt speech itself fell into second place at least to the immediate audience, though it was among the most important of the President's campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed himself directly to American businessmen who are currently alleged to be ninetenths hostile to his Administration.

Asks Help of Business

He virtually acknowledged this situation, but asked them in clear-cut terms on the record, to reconsider their position.

Using the metaphor of a derailed train, he declared business is now "back on the track," and that the New Deal had put it there. He blamed "a small handful" of financial and industrial leaders for bringing about a "concentration of wealth and power" under which small and medium-sized business found it difficult to operate. Mr. Roosevelt specifically endorsed private enterprise "the backbone of economic well-being in America," but drew a limit in his support.

"I believe in individualism," he said, "up to the point where the individualist starts to operate at the expense of society."

The loudest cheer which Mr. Roosevelt elicited followed his picture of big business convalescent after 1932. Some business leaders, he said, are "even well enough to throw their crutch at the doctor."

The Roosevelt speech was preceded by a parade estimated to include 100,000 marchers. According to police chiefs, 4000 patrolmen lined the streets, or most of the city force. Nearly every procurable band in the city was on hand.

Text of President's Chicago speech: Page 4.

Politics: A Child's Hymn And the Roar of a Crowd

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO STADIUM, Oct. 14—What happens when an election rally in modern American big city really "blows off the lid"?

That question is being answered here at this very instant. As this is written President Roosevelt has just come on the platform, the great organ is playing: Democrats who fill this hall—one of the biggest in the world—are shouting their heads off.

This hall is supposed to seat 25,000. Every seat is filled. Every person here is yelling. It is 9:20 p. m. Mr. Roosevelt has been standing on the platform about five minutes. This particular reporter has just fought his way in through the police cordon outside from car No. 12 of the presidential party. Other reporters are arriving. They scrambled over pine benches and have run down cement passages, seated themselves.

Happy Days—Happy Days

Well—a sea of small flags waves over acres of faces. How that crowd is cheering Roosevelt—to right and left press association reporters pound away for dear life, on typewriters. One stops for a minute apparently lost in sheer wonder at the spectacle. The crowd is noisy but does not dominate the great organ. It plays "Happy Days Are Here Again," in quick step time, over and over.

But this is noisier still, nothing like this at Philadelphia or Cleveland this summer. Mr. Roosevelt stands there on the arm of Gus Gennerich, his bodyguard.

A little to the rear are Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Roosevelt. Of course this is a party crowd, but this is not organized cheering. It sounds spontaneous, it's the emotional appeal Mr. Roosevelt gets from supporters or maybe it's just old-time American politics in modern dress. Every now and then the clamor goes up as in a wave, and hits its absolute crescendo. There is no "decibel meter" here, but the peaks are obvious enough.

Kelly Mutes Applause

Now it is 9:25; a man in evening dress sings the "Star-Spangled Banner." The crowd joins in when it knows the words.

Now Mayor Edward J. Kelly, partner in the famous Kelly-Nash machine, has stopped the noise by thrashing his arms; he is talking. The acoustics of the amplifiers is not so good. They are loud enough, but slur the words.

Mayor Kelly is making "a man who" speech, like a presidential nomination. He is waiting for the radio hour of 9:30. Now it is 9:30, a radio announcer talks into a microphone. Mayor Kelly's voice changes. He had been talking to 26,000; now he is addressing 1,000,000 homes. He talks for two, three minutes of valuable radio time. The crowd watches the clock apprehensively. He tells them not to interrupt the President, a wet blanket for this excitement.

Mr. Roosevelt has begun.

"I seem to have been here before." There is a laugh.

Mr. Roosevelt plays on the crowd like an instrument. He seems to do it with his expression and inflection. He gets every effect he goes after.

He is like—well, like a rider curbing a sensitive horse.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD VILLAGE, Mich.—There are times when even a presidential candidate is permitted to relax and enjoy himself: to bask in a restful atmosphere. A few such minutes came to Alfred Mossman Landon, when he sat in the gallery of the beautiful colonial chapel in Henry Ford's restored village and listened to the children sing.

Especially, however, he listened to the little girl in the pink dress. Most of the children stood or sat back-to the presidential candidate in the gallery. But a row of chairs had been placed along the front, facing backward toward the gallery, and in these about a dozen of the littlest children sat. The little girl in pink sat on the aisle. She had long, yellow pigtails, and dark blue eyes. They were big and round, at the sight of a presidential candidate and Mr. Henry Ford, both at once.

Old-Fashioned Hymns

But they were not so round as her mouth, when she lifted her voice lustily in all the old-fashioned hymns they sang, and then topped off with a heroic version of "Oh, Susannah."

And her eyes were indeed pretty big when Governor Landon gave his little speech—altogether the most graceful speech that reporters who have traveled with him for weeks and months have ever heard him deliver. After an older boy had introduced the candidate, Governor Landon stood up simply in the gallery and said:

"It's an inspiration to visit this lovely little chapel and to hear your beautiful singing of those old-fashioned hymns. Whatever changes may be ahead of us, good character will be just as ennobling, good literature just as elevating, and good music just as beautiful, and I'm happy to be here with you today."

Perhaps this speech could be improved upon in the same number of words, but if so, Landon reporters don't know how to do it.

In the Gallery

The whole episode was a delightful interlude at the most strenuous point of Governor Landon's next to last campaign trip. He had spoken in Cleveland the night before and Akron the morning before. He had talked at Toledo and Sandusky and Monroe and Wyandotte that very day. He had corrected the copy on his Detroit speech. He had visited with the Fords at their secluded, gray-stone home in Dearborn. And now he had come to the chapel to see the children.

Up the narrow stairs to the gallery trooped Governor Landon and Henry and Edsel Ford, followed by this reporter and three others. Most of their colleagues had remained behind in Detroit, occupied with the night's speech.

British Balk Russian Move On Neutrality

Proposal for Blockade of Portugal Held Ill-Timed

Proofs Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 15—"Not discussible," is the British Government's attitude towards Moscow's latest demand that British and French warships should blockade Portuguese ports in order to prevent arms from reaching Spanish rebels.

Ambassador Ivan Maisky's request in a note published at Moscow last night that the International Non-Intervention Committee should be called at once to discuss this proposal, has been answered by the British with a polite negative, The Christian Science Monitor understands.

Want Proof on Charges

It is pointed out that the Soviet has not formulated the precise charges against Portugal, as requested when the nonintervention committee met last week. Until the case is proved the British, and the French, too, it is understood, cannot assume that Portugal is guilty.

But even were the charges proved up to the hilt, the British, again in agreement with the French, take the view that it would be most undesirable to turn an agreement not to intervene in Spain into an agreement to intervene in Portugal.

London Won't Be Involved

The utmost the British Government is prepared to do, if a breach of the agreement is proved, is to resume its own liberty of action. The Government's determination not to be drawn into a conflict over this issue is one of the clearest factors in the situation.

In these circumstances, the view taken is that the next meeting of the non-intervention committee should take place only when actual evidence of infractions is received or when the governments of Portugal, Italy and Germany have replied to the alegations made against them.

Another reason for calling the committee together would be if the Soviet gave definite notice of intention to withdraw from the agreement. In British circles, at any rate, this is regarded as a somewhat remote contingency.

Rebels within 25 miles of Madrid: Page 8.

Moscow workers urge help for Spanish Socialists: Page 8.

Belgium Resumes Neutrality; Quits French Security Group; Move Tied With Arms Race

King Leopold's Speech Held Repudiation of French Pact

Belgian Defenses To Be Reorganized

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Belgium's return to complete European neutrality, urged upon the cabinet by King Leopold, was interpreted today as repudiating existing security agreements with other powers and duties under the League of Nations Covenant.

Informed sources held the Belgian Monarch's first speech before a full cabinet session to mean four things:

1. Repudiation of the Franco-Belgian military pact of 1920 which has been regarded as one of the keystones of French defense policy.

Quits Locano Pact

2. Belgium's withdrawal from the Locarno Treaty for collective European security.

3. Repudiation of Belgium's duties under the League of Nations Covenant.

4. A serious blow to the entire system of collective European security—present and future.

"To Hold Off War"

The ruler told the Cabinet that Belgian policy must not be to prepare for victorious war but to prevent war from seeping over Belgian territory.

He pointed out to his ministers that the country's geographical position "compels us to maintain our military machine so as to dissuade any of our neighbors from using our territory to attack another state."

Alliance with a single state, he asserted, would weaken the Belgian foreign policy and a defensive alliance would open the country to invasion.

"We must aim resolutely at placing ourselves outside the conflicts of our neighbors," the young monarch declared vigorously.

For Revised Military System

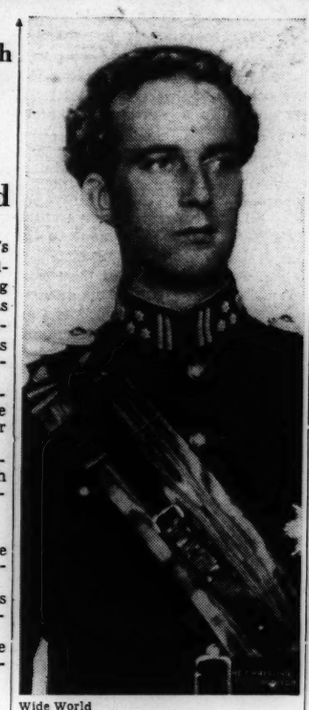
The Belgian military system, King Leopold urged, should undergo two revisions:

1. It should be organized to preserve Belgium from war.

2. It should be built up to remedy its present defects.

The Belgian Parliament was called into extraordinary session Oct. 27. The purpose of the meeting was not stated officially.

Paris sees collective peace periled: Page 5.



Wide World

Leopold III
King of the Belgians

Strategy: The Rearmed Rhine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Belgium's reversion to neutrality once more emphasizes the extent to which Europe has been affected by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's military re-occupation of the Rhineland on March 7, last. One repercussion from that move that has much affected central and eastern Europe has been the reported demand by Great Britain that France should cut adrift from her eastern commitments in order to lessen the danger of her—and Britain—being involved in a war in eastern Europe.

For with German troops on the Rhine, the military situation has been greatly altered. It was at once clear that Herr Hitler's move had destroyed much of the practical value of the French military alliances.

After World War

After the World War, France and the new states of Europe sought to protect themselves from possible attack by Germany by forming themselves into a sort of co-operative insurance society. Today, France has close alliances with Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and a secret military understanding with Italy of which the details are not available. Similarly Poland has a military alliance with Roumania and a nonaggression treaty with Soviet Russia. There is also the Little Entente linking Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Recently there has been added not only the Franco-Soviet alliance but still another group, the Balkan Entente, comprising Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, formed under the auspices of Soviet Russia.

Why French Fight Forts

Remilitarization of the Rhineland strikes a severe blow at this system of alliances because it makes it problematical whether the French will in future be able to give military aid and comfort to their eastern allies. Hitherto it has been possible for the French army to overrun German territory west of the Rhine whenever it liked, as was demonstrated in the occupation of the Ruhr undertaken in 1923 to compel Germany to pay reparations. The presence of German forces in the Rhineland makes an invasion of the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Locarno Hopes Revive With Reported Reply From Germany

Berlin Welcomes Neutral Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 15—The first outward sign that the speed of the armaments race is getting too fast for the small European states has at last arrived with Leopold's bombshell that Belgium wishes to give up her alliances and to go back to the system of neutrality.

King Leopold's speech from the throne, coupled with the well-authenticated report, which both the Foreign Office and the German Embassy refuse to deny or confirm, that Germany has at last sent to London certain observations on the British Locarno Memorandum of Sept. 18, brings the Locarno negotiations back into the center of the stage.

Among the points raised by the German note, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, are the request that Great Britain should guarantee the Italo-French frontier as well as the Franco-German and Franco-Belgian frontiers, and a question as to the British attitude towards League reform.

The view taken here is that such queries are designed to delay rather than to expedite the progress of the negotiations.

Others May Follow Suit

But in diplomatic circles more importance is attached to King Leopold's speech as a definite indication that Belgium, faced with the impossibility of keeping pace with her neighbors' rearmament programs, is anxious to wash her hands of regional alliances and abstain from doing anything calculated to bring her into trouble with her bigger neighbors.

If Belgium succeeds in disassociating herself from the system of regional pacts with which Europe is honeycombed, other smaller powers may be expected to follow suit.

The sentence of King Leopold's speech which caused such intense interest throughout Europe is that Belgium "should aim resolutely at placing herself outside her neighbors' disputes."

Thus Belgium in effect discards the policy of collective security which she adopted in place of the system of neutrality, at the end of the World War.

Little Real Surprise

In view of the highly tenuous nature of the security at present offered under the collective system, little real surprise is felt at Belgium's desire to resume her former role. But whether she will be able to do so is another matter. It is a question in which all the great European powers are vitally interested.

After Germany's unilateral repudiation of the Locarno Treaty, Britain, Belgium and France solemnly declared that treaty still in force as between themselves. Thus at the moment there is what amounts to a regional defensive alliance between these three countries, in addition to the Franco-Belgian alliance of 1920. Both these alliances will have to disappear if Belgium becomes neutral again.

Something for Nothing?

But France and Britain are not anxious to surrender the system of mutuality and give to Belgium something for nothing, which is what a guarantee of Belgian neutrality amounts to. Failing of such guarantee, however, Belgium can just hope for the best, confident that neither country could afford to allow Germany to overrun Belgium.

There are moreover indications that Germany would welcome a neutral Belgium. Adolf Hitler has already offered to sign nonaggression pacts with most of his neighbors, and Germany would gain considerable advantages in the diplomatic battle with Britain and France by adding Belgium to the list.

Locarno in Melting-Pot

Thus the whole basis of the plans for remodeling the Locarno is put into the melting-pot by Leopold's speech.

But it is the effect on the armaments race which observers here are watching most eagerly. There are already reasons for thinking that many smaller European countries are beginning to feel the strain of rearmament too much for them. Two of the major powers, Germany and Italy, are in the same position and if these two slacken their speed the whole European scene would be revolutionized.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Oct. 15

Paris—Strike Threatened by Sailors

France confronts another strike threat, this time from the sailors. Immediate precautions are being taken by the Government to avert stoppage of supplies for the capital. Boats may be requisitioned to get stocks of gasoline, coal and other supplies to Paris.

The French domestic situation remains troubled. It is by no means certain that Premier Léon Blum can hold his Popular Front Government together. Defections by Radical Socialists on the Right or from Communists on the Left are always possibilities. Observers of French politics foresee two logical eventualities should the Blum Government crack up:

1. Premier Blum after resigning might be asked to form a more conservative coalition without the Communists.
2. Premier Blum after resigning might become Foreign Minister in a Radical Socialist Government.

Locarno—Belgium Prefers Neutrality to Pacts

Great Britain, more than four months ago, addressed a questionnaire to Germany, the answer to which would determine how the Locarno powers should go about adjusting a European peace after German remilitarization of the Rhineland. That questionnaire moldered in German files while the swift pell-mell current of European events rushed under many bridges. Today, Germany submits its tardy reply. It is believed that the Reich in its answer offered to sign an accord pledging that France, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany will never war on each other. But the answer comes the very day that Belgium's King urges the Cabinet to terminate its military pact with France and revert to its historic neutrality and depend upon its own army.

Belgium has been watching the events rushing under the bridges; it has seen pacts broken at will; it has seen Germans in uniform crowding its borders; it has seen France and Russia align, making its pact with France one of growing responsibility. It has witnessed other nations piling battleships on submarines and planes on battleships. So the Belgian King urges Belgium to abrogate its pact with France (a keystone in French defense policy). Should Belgium's Parliament indorse this step, it would probably be tantamount to Belgium withdrawing from the Locarno Pact. The King proposes that Belgium join in the preparedness charivari of Europe.

Germany delivers its answer to Great Britain through Prince Otto von Bismarck, counselor of the German Embassy in London. If it is true, as rumored, that Germany rejects any non-aggression pact with Russia, the reply may prove the half a loaf that is no better than no loaf at all. Britain, which has insisted that European peace is indivisible, that all areas must be organized for peace, may conclude that nothing is gained for European stabilization if Germany excludes Russia.

Grand Rapids—Greets Both Candidates in Turn

On the outskirts of Grand Rapids, Mich., two trains pass. One is the "Sunflower special" bearing Governor Landon southward into Indiana. The other is the presidential special, bearing President Roosevelt on a series of Michigan speeches, to be climaxed at Detroit tonight. It was quite a concentration of candidates for Grand Rapids, which barely 15 minutes after waving good-by to Governor Landon waved a greeting to President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt at Chicago last night claimed that the Administration had saved private interprise and democracy. He pledged himself to war against concentration of economic power in the hands of a few finance capitalists, while elaborately exempting the great bulk of business from the group he was censuring.

The President, after enumerating recoveries on many fronts, asked: "Didn't your Government have something to do with that?" At the very moment the President asked that question, Governor Landon in Grand Rapids was contending that the Government had proved an obstacle

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Ban Upon Titles Affirmed by Premier Of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—Rumors that the Government intended changing its policy in regard to the bestowal of titles in South Africa have caused the Prime Minister, Gen. James B. M. Hertzog, to issue a denial.

A resolution was passed by Parliament several years ago requesting the King in London not to confer titles on South Africans.

More than once this year the hint has been thrown out, without foundation or authority, that Union subjects would be able shortly to receive honors and titles. Recently an overseas periodical stated in an editorial article that the belief appeared to be gaining currency that the Union Government was contemplating asking Parliament to rescind the resolution.

The Prime Minister now states emphatically that the Government has no intention of departing from that resolution.

Hurried Rider Pays $5 For 35-Cent Taxi Trip

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Frank Palmentere, who drives a taxi, took a man to Grand Central station who was so much in a hurry he pushed a bill into Mr. Palmentere's hand without looking at it. Neither did the taxi driver, for a minute.

"Hey!" he yelled, legging it after his fare, but the man already was lost in the crowd.

Mr. Palmentere drove to the police station.

"A guy gave me a five spot for a 35-cent ride," he explained to the desk. "Can I leave it for him to claim?"

"You cannot," he was told.

He pocketed it.

Japan to Extend Naval Pact For 'Humanized' Submarines

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Japan agreed formally today to retention of the "submarine humanizing" clause of the London naval treaty.

Shigeru Yoshida, Japanese Ambassador to London, was instructed to sign a new agreement retaining the submarine clause, which is part four of the original pact.

Arrangements for the new accord were completed late in 1935, when the United States, Great Britain and Japan decided to continue the section indefinitely. The three powers agreed to embody the clause, which limits the activities of submarines, in a separate protocol.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 — Action in London today regarding the humanizing of submarine warfare not only salvages but extends in effect a feature of the expiring naval treaties which in some quarters is looked upon as one of their most important.

Part four of the London treaty of 1930 requires that in future naval warfare merchant vessels be treated by submarines according to the established rules of international law applying to surface war craft.

In other words a submarine is prohibited from sinking a merchant vessel unless it first establishes its hostile identity by visit and search and then, only if its passengers and crew and ships papers are in a place of safety.

Further, ships' boats are not considered a place of safety unless conditions of weather and nearness to land are such as to assure their factual safety.

This feature of the 1930 treaty has never been subscribed to by any nations other than Japan, the United States and Great Britain. Ever since it was drafted, efforts have been made to bring France and Italy within its provisions, but so far without success.

Separate From Treaty

Strictly speaking it is separate from the 1930 treaty and does not expire at the end of the year with the balance of that treaty. But it is recognized as being without material significance so long as only three powers adhere to it.

The London treaty of last winter provided that it should be formally separated from the old treaty and that all other naval powers be requested to join in adherence to it.

Extension of Protocol

The action in London does not specifically bring about this adherence. What has been signed is the procès verbal calling on others to adhere. The three existing signatories sign the procès verbal, and in addition France and Italy do the same with the promise to adhere also to the actual submarine protocol. Adherence of these two is expected to aid in efforts to bring Germany, Russia and all other naval powers within its terms.

Observers have disagreed widely as to the actual value to humanity of the provision in the event of war. Germany claimed that it was forced into the use of submarines against merchant men contrary to international law because of their extreme vulnerability.

Germany's Contention

It is known that on several occasions German submarines were sunk by armed merchantmen while in the process of visit and search. For their own protection, therefore, it is argued, the submarines torpedoed without coming to the surface.

And it is argued that in a future naval war no submarine commander would long be required to run the risk of exposing his ship to destruction in order to comply with rules governing surface war vessels.

Restraining Influence

It is also argued that such a limitation on the use of submarines would almost completely nullify their value as a weapon of war and that therefore no country hard pressed by any enemy could long resist the desire to use them to the fullest possible extent.

Nevertheless adherence to the pact by all naval powers would undoubtedly have a restraining influence on the use of submarines against merchantmen, at least during the early stages of a war. And it is the hope of the drafters of the protocol that no single nation would risk the censure of the rest of the cililized world by resorting to such forbidden methods. At least they stand forbidden and the violator of them would stand in an unfavorable light.

Danakils, African Tribe

The Danakils are nomadic and fisher tribes that inhabit the northeast coast of Africa.

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Solid South Seen Quitting Doctrine Of States' Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Is the South swinging away from its traditional stand in favor of states' rights and becoming more favorable toward a strongly centralized government? Evidences of a trend in that direction have piled up recently. Observers believe activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been partly responsible.

The Southern Policy Committee, meeting recently in Chattanooga, recommended a sort of federal guardianship for the South as a means of wiping out troublesome farm tenancy problems. Strong support was given the Bankhead bill, passed by the United States Senate and now pending in the House. Its concept is similar to the old homestead law in that it would make it possible for families, with federal aid, to settle and build homes on land they could call their own.

Change in Sentiment

Education in the past has been considered a state function but owing to the increase in population in the South, a strong sentiment is developing in favor of federal support for schools.

The birth rate in the South is the highest in the United States with the net increase in such states as Alabama and Mississippi, more than twice that in California, Massachusetts and New York. Per capita expenditures for schools in the South is the lowest in the nation, and supporters of federal aid point out that school appropriations may decrease to the vanishing point in future years, unless Uncle Sam comes to the aid.

Migration Ceased

The suction of northern industries for a while relieved some of the population pressure in the South, but this has ceased, and there is no guarantee there will be any large-scale migrations in the future. Therefore, it seems apparent that the South will have to take care of its own tenant farmers, as well as others on less than subsistence wages, unless the Federal Government can be persuaded to help out.

Those sponsoring federal aid declare that many corporations of a national nature earn much of their income in southern states, yet pay most of their taxes in the state of domicile, usually New York, New Jersey or some other northern state. Therefore, it is argued, more of these taxes should be collected by the Federal Government and expended all over the nation for roads, schools and other civic improvements.

Mail Vote Attacked In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Abolishment of absentee balloting in the primaries of South Carolina will be asked of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly by the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Action followed vehement contentions that consent of the state committee to lax enforcement of the absentee ballot law would undermine the primary system. James H. Hammond's motion to enlist legislative intervention to abolish the absentee voting system climaxed an almost all-day argument.

"The time has come in South Carolina," Mr. Hammond asserted, "for the voters to get in those booths under the canvas or crocus sack covers and vote in person, not to sit in North Carolina sipping lemonade and vote haphazardly by mail."

Clipper Takes 17 Hours For Flight to Honolulu

HONOLULU, Oct. 15 (AP)—Bearing eight passengers and a crew of seven, the Philippine Clipper arrived from Alameda, Calif., at 6:17 a. m. today (11:47 a. m. E. S. T.) en route to Manila.

The big seaplane flew the 2410 miles in 17 hours and 27 minutes. Senator William G. McAdoo was among the passengers.

Georgia Technology Sets Record for Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — With 1850 students from 38 states, the Georgia School of Technology established a record this year with an increase of 6 per cent over last year. This sets the highest mark since the commerce school, formerly at Tech, was moved to the University of Georgia at Athens. Tech is a part of the university system.

The "co-operative plan" is now offered students at Tech in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical and textile engineering. Students taking advantage of this are divided into two sections, one of which works for pay in the shops of Atlanta and the Southeast, while the other section attends classes. The two sections change places every three months. Five years are required for a student to obtain a degree under this system.

The A. French textile school is housed in a building of typical mill construction containing a large assortment of mill machinery. A rayon substitute for wool was developed last year by the textile school.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

to recovery, that recovery in the United States was slower than ever before in its history. In politics every pro has its con.

Tammany Hall, permitting its hostility to the New Deal to be consumed in spurting torchlights, sends its braves forth from the wigwam with orders to deliver New York's 47 electoral votes to the President.

Pacific—Plane Pushes Plane on Air Route

"Some island in the Pacific"—This phrase no longer connotes silvan isolation for the escapists. The islands on the Pan American Airway Pacific ocean routes, for instance, are busy aviation junctions. Wake Island sees the Hawaiian Clipper land after a flight from Manila. The Philippine Clipper approaches Honolulu, having taken off from Alameda, Calif., with a passenger list of publishers and other executives, including Senator William G. McAdoo, Roy Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and Juan Trippe, president of Pan American Airways. The China Clipper, with newspapermen for passengers, rests at Guam, awaiting favorable weather before going on to Manila.

H. R. Ekins, reporter of the New York World-Telegram, on his around-the-world race, is aboard the Hawaiian Clipper far ahead of his two rivals. Apparently Mr. Ekin's "boss," Mr. Howard, isn't going to let one of his reporters "put anything over on him" when it comes to "gypsying."

Wage Law—Backed by All New York Parties

A united political front of Democrats, Republicans and Socialists is almost a fact, as all parties pledge themselves to do something to write a minimum wage law for women and children on the New York statute books.

William F. Bleakley, Republican candidate for Governor, taking cognizance of the Supreme Court's refusal to rehear its invalidation of the wage law, pledged himself to do all in his power to overcome legal technicalities.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Socialist standard bearer, went further than merely redrafting the law; he proposed an amendment to the Constitution.

Governor Lehman, Democratic candidate, yesterday pledged himself to putting the law back on the books.

This united front, despite differences in the methods represented, reveals how quickly groups may unify behind a measure that appears to possess an obvious and compelling humanitarian idea. Especially is this true when the people generally have been educated to see the idea's validity.

Litvinoff—Visit to Paris Stirs Rightists

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, who leaves Paris for Moscow, did not find French hospitality an unmarred amenity. Conservatives and the Conservative press clamored that Mr. Litvinoff was stirring up the "bellicose instincts of French Communists." Had he stayed on during this day, he would have been buffeted by fresh accusations from the Right. Belgium's probable renunciation of the Franco-Belgian military pact announced today, is tied closely to Belgian dissatisfaction with the Franco-Russian treaty. So the Rightists who vigorously opposed the French-Soviet accord have a new argument to bolster their case and a new grievance against Moscow.

Soviet—Railway Accident Brings Sentences

Russia sternly sentences to death A. Sitnikoff, traffic director at the Gulkevichi station of the North Caucasus Railway, for a disastrous train wreck Sept. 12. Six surviving trainmen were sentenced to from three to 10 years.

Russian severity in dealing out sentences is said to be causing unfavorable reaction among the people. The people who saw relentless Soviet justice "liquidate" the recent Trotzky plotters wholesale appear to display some revulsion. This revulsion seems to manifest itself to close observers as a swing away from extremism toward more moderate liberalism that will display greater respect for human values.

C. I. O.—Renews Industrial Union Drive

John L. Lewis, moving force in the Committee for Industrial Organization, stepped hard on the olive branch extended by the American Federation of Labor. There was too much compromise in the federation conditions to suit the Lewis tastes. Only readmission of the 10 suspended unions to the federation will content the C. I. O., he said.

The 10 unions comprising the C. I. O. were recently suspended by the federation for their refusal to abandon industrial unionization when the federation wanted craft unions. The C. I. O. recently indicated that it might agree to a compromise if the suspended unions could be reinstated, and if a committee to study differences were appointed. The federation agreed to the committee but rejected reinstatement. The C. I. O. now rejects the whole affair and sets itself to organizing the steel and other mass production industries "without let-up."

Town Where Roses Grow Like Wheat Welcomes Thousands to Flower Fête

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TYLER, Texas—In this rose-growing center, where the queen of flowers is raised in fields like wheat or cotton, a five-day rose festival has been held that brought thousands of spectators.

Streets were garlanded with roses and over 100,000 buds were furnished daily by the growers to delight the visitors. Besides a fragrant exhibit on display under a mammoth tent, there were lectures, luncheons, balls, parades in honor of the rose, and an historical pageant, "A Saga of East Texas." With more than 1000 people in the cast, the pageant was recognized as an official event in the Texas centennial. A floral parade brought the festival to its conclusion.

Not all the exhibits were arranged especially for the celebration. Most impressive of sights were the roses growing in the fields. More than 140 nurseries in the country surrounding Tyler cultivate over 1500 acres of roses. The more than 7,000,000 bushes planted here produce annually more than 150,000,000 blooms.

Tyler prides itself not only on the number of roses shipped from its fields, but also on their quality. As Tyler's rose contribution to the Texas Centennial, A. F. Watkins, nurseryman, developed the "Texas Centennial Rose" in 1936. The new rose traces back to October, 1932, when its originator discovered a blossom different from the Hoover rose bush, on which it was growing. From this twig, through careful bud selection, a new variety was produced with the habits of growth and foliage of the parent Hoover rose, but with entirely different coloring.

The Rose Festival was started five years ago with the co-operation of growers, nurserymen, civic leaders and clubwomen of Tyler. It has been held each year with increasing success.

Air Treasure Hunt For Georgia Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's first air treasure-hunt with 40 odd planes closed a three-day successful trip over the State with plans for another event of the kind already under way. The trip was sponsored by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the N. A. A. to advertise Georgia manufactured products and to forward the interests of aviation in the State.

Cities visited included Athens, Savannah, Augusta, Waycross, Valdosta, Albany, Columbus, Macon and Griffin. About 100 persons were in the party which included many leading civic workers, and officials.

Three women piloted their own planes in the air fleet; Mrs. Charlotte Frye of Griffin, Ga.; Mrs. Ruth Mohr of Atlanta and Mrs. Clayton Patterson of Charlotte, N. C. The Georgia Products Treasure Hunt started and ended at Atlanta.

There was only one forced landing in the three days and this without trouble of any nature. Large crowds greeted the flyers.

"This tour proves beyond a doubt that Georgia is airminded and we are already planning a bigger and better tour next year," Jesse Draper, Georgia governor of the National Aeronautic Association, said.

English-Speaking Peoples Declared Arbiters of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 15—Through the strengthening of the bonds of comradeship and better understanding between all English-speaking people, the peace of the world will be assured in the future. It was toward this point that more than 170 representatives of the English Speaking Union from all parts of the globe directed their discussions in a four-day convention which closed here Oct. 12.

It was the first time in the history of the union that a convention has been held west of the Mississippi River. Whereas in the past the English Speaking Union, a non-political and non-sectarian group, has been content to proceed slowly with its good-will activities, the Denver meeting was said to be a "call to arms" to promote peace because of fears of imminent war in Europe.

Need for United Actions

Henry J. Fisher of New York, chairman of the board of directors, sounded the keynote of the convention when he emphasized that at present there is the greatest need for the drawing together of all people who speak the English language and to crystallize public opinion against war.

The convention was notable in that it was not marked by a great flow of oratory. The members of the union sought to accomplish their ends through an exchange of ideas, by the delegates from New York conferring with those from Australia, and those from San Francisco with representatives from London, and similar ones.

Tightening of the relationship between the people of the United States and those of the British Commonwealth, it was unanimously decided, can be sought through the dissemination of knowledge of each to the other, and through inspiring reverence for common traditions.

For Educational Exchange

To accomplish these goals, the union already provides a forum where matters of common interest to those of the English-speaking world may be discussed.

Plans were made for the interchange of school teachers and college professors, for an effort to get younger people interested in the better-friendship movement, and for more of an interchange of educational scholarships between schools of this country and those of the British Isles and the other English-speaking nations.

Power to Block War

One of the most unusual plans adopted was the exchange of newspapermen. It was agreed that this procedure would help to publicize the common beliefs of the English-speaking people and help to unite them.

Mrs. Stephen A. Ionides, president of the Colorado chapter, emphasized that "the population of the English-speaking people of the world is large enough, if molded together properly in common beliefs, virtually to outlaw war between any other nations."

The principal speaker of the convention was Dr. Karl Paul Polanyi, prominent Hungarian lecturer, who commended the effort of the English-speaking people in promoting peace and good will.

John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924, was elected president of the organization, succeeding the Prince of Wales, who vacated that position when he ascended the British throne.

Next year's national convention of the group will be held in New York City during the last week in October.

Toronto Horse Show Has English Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Viscount Cobham, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester, Eng., will be a judge at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show Nov. 18-26, it was announced by officials of the Royal Winter Fair.

An outstanding program is being prepared for the Royal Horse Show with an extended prize list, and among other features an army officers' team of riders from Great Britain. Early prospects of entries from the United States point to the best in the 15-year history of the Royal.

Viscount Cobham, who has had a distinguished military and diplomatic career, is an enthusiastic horseman. For the past two years he has been M. F. H. of the Woodland Albrighton Hunt, the opening meet of that hunt each November being one of the most brilliant social functions in the English shires.

Board Refuses to Dismiss Striking Workers' Charges

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—The National Labor Board refused at the opening of a fact-finding hearing here yesterday to dismiss charges filed against Remington Rand, Inc., by its striking employees. The hearing was called to investigate employees' charges of unfair labor practices.

The company's legal representatives told Examiner Charles A. Wood of Washington, who presided at the hearing, that the national labor relations act was not applicable in the present case. Examiner Wood reserved decision on this question. The company contended that the labor act was unconstitutional insofar as its own case was concerned.

Bishops Protest Attacks Upon Religious Liberty

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—A warning against the "persistent assault" on religious liberty was sounded yesterday by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The prelates, assembled from all sections of the United States, urged a careful study of Christian relations to "those issues which are arising from the claims of secularism and the totalitarian state."

Business Boom Is Seen By Landon If G. O. P. Wins

(Continued from Page 1)

immediately turns east again for an intensive home-stretch drive up the Atlantic seaboard.

The safest conclusion on the results of this trip is that the outcome is very close in each of the four states covered: Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. In Michigan, the Republican chances appear to be best. Illinois, with the huge Cook County Democratic boss-controlled totals, perhaps leans farthest toward the New Deal, while Indiana and Ohio are somewhere in between.

Michigan leaders were perturbed yesterday at the effect on the urban and factory-working vote of Detroit and other big cities of Governor Landon's pointed association with the powerful leaders of the automotive business, his kind words for Henry Ford and Mr. Ford's endorsement in return. It appears by common agreement that such endorsements are a detriment among working people in some Michigan towns. But it is questionable how many of these votes Governor Landon would have received anyway. Nationally, the endorsement of Henry Ford and Governor Landon's references to Mr. Ford's well-known product fit conveniently into the rugged, middle-class, common-sense campaign the Governor wages.

Moreover, at every stop in Michigan yesterday surprisingly large crowds turned out to see and cheer Governor Landon.

Throngs mounting as high as 9000 were present at Flint, Lansing, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids. These assemblages, to each of which Governor Landon gave a brief but pointed speech, were as large as any he has attracted at station stops in the whole campaign, excepting only the surprising turn-outs in upstate New York. It is generally agreed that rural Michigan is strongly Republican this year, and if the smaller cities through which Governor Landon stumped yesterday are going to turn out substantial G. O. P. votes, then the combined total is expected by experienced politicians to be sufficient to overbalance big Democratic totals in the larger industrial cities.

At Grand Rapids, where a statewide convention of the Order of the Eastern Star was under way at the principal hotel, Governor Landon was nearly swamped by enthusiastic supporters. The women crowded around him, hustled and bustled him, and marched past him, shaking his hand warmly, in a reception resembling the old New Year's ordeals in Washington, D. C.

Then Governor Landon mounted a balcony and gave his principal speech of the day. He permitted himself one of the little jokes which often are edited out of his speeches by over-cautious advisers when he said: "Like so many Americans, I have spent a good deal of my life in close contact with Grand Rapids furniture."

Turning the illustration to good advantage, he said, "The craftsmen whose skill is responsible for the success of your famous industry here did not start by discarding good designs which are still famous, even though some of them go back way beyond the horse and buggy days . . . that is typical of the people of the United States. They are a progressive people . . . as a people we recognize that the best government is a progressive application of old truths. We want forward looking, liberal government, but government based upon principles that have stood the test of time and experience."

Governor Landon also foresaw a business boom with his election, saying, "once the Government at Washington has been restored to an efficient and constitutional basis, there is going to be a general revival of confidence throughout the country . . . how can anybody say that happy days are here again for the American people when so many millions of our fellow citizens are still out of work and so many more millions are still in need of relief.

"Under this Administration we have made the poorest record in our history in recovering from hard times. Those nations who did not try to squander their way out of the depression are much further along the road to recovery than our own. They have less unemployment today than at any time since the great war ended.

"Nobody can fool the American people. They know recovery when they see it, and many millions of them are getting tired of having it delayed time after time. We have not made as much progress in coming out of this depression as we have a reasonable right to expect. No one can hide that fact."

These words were given to the industrial cities of Michigan where industrial production is now at its highest.

Today at Kendallville, Ind., Governor Landon told the assembled Hoosiers that "the bonded indebtedness of government is in reality a first mortgage on every home and farm in this nation. Like many of our newest taxes, it may be hidden, but it is there just the same. It is just as real and far more certain of collection than if it were recorded in your court house. I am opposed to waste, extravagance, and debt because I am opposed to the ultimate confiscation of farms and homes."

Tonight, at Decatur, Ill., Governor Landon makes the last speech in his most difficult trip. He has reached the lap in the presidential race when sprinting must begin. It has been a trying tour, a critical one, in which the results are hanging fire. The opening speech at Chicago was an unqualified success; the second address, at Cleveland, Ohio, found many vulnerable spots in New Deal relief; the final major speech, at Detroit, sought to prove that under the New Deal the United States is on the road to dictatorship.

Governor Landon's personal appearances have seemed to evoke favorable responses, though not wild enthusiasm, wherever he has gone. There has been little hysterical cheering, but much moderate applause. The crowds have been generous but not vast. And while in general he has certainly made votes for himself in the four central states, the election results in all of them are still uncertain.

Capper Regrets Vote For Reciprocal Treaty

SPENCER, Iowa, Oct. 15 (AP)—United States Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas said last night he regretted "voting for the reciprocal trade agreement act under which President Roosevelt has traded farmers and stockmen down the river."

"Governor Landon and the Republican party are pledged to repeal the act," Senator Capper said in a speech prepared for delivery here. "I voted for the act, but it was represented on the floor of the Senate by its sponsors that the trade agreements would be helpful to agriculture.

"Its results have been a great disappointment to me," the Senator continued, "and to farmers and stockmen. It is manifestly unfair to stockmen and farmers to trade them down the river for the benefit of eastern manufacturers and stockmen and farmers of other countries.

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Curb on Gotham's Mounting Costs, LaGuardia Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Increasing costs of municipal government without a corresponding rise in available sources of revenue is one of the major problems of the Fusion mayoralty here in connection with the city budgets four or five years hence, according to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Referring to constant demands from all divisions of the municipal government for funds with which to expand their activities, the Mayor told the New York Board of Trade yesterday that this pressure for expansion had presented to municipal finance "a problem of grave concern.

"The fact is that despite all our efforts at economy, I am finding it difficult to leave for my successor in office a materially better financial situation than I found here," he said.

Task Grows Difficult

"We are restricted, in carrying out a sound government, to the receipts from taxes and similar sources. This means that we must live within our income, but that is becoming increasingly difficult.

"In the first instance, we are troubled by large expenditures over which the city government has no control. One group of these consists of debt service charges, amounting this year to $160,000,000. Another important and troublesome aggregation of demands is composed of mandatory expenses imposed by the Legislature. It is difficult to balance a budget where so many items are out of control."

Less Top-Heavy Structure

Continuance of the present system of forcing mandatory expenditures upon New York city through the action of pressure groups upon the Legislature ultimately would create a structure which would fall of its own weight, he added.

The Mayor urged business interests to support a nonpartisan administration, laying emphasis upon the need for efficiency in the business of the city and upon the need for a continuing organization of skilled personnel.

"New York city cannot afford another political administration," he continued. "The margin just isn't there. The job of running the city is not a political but an administrative job. Economic ideas or beliefs, the tariff or party membership have nothing to do with keeping the streets clean in New York city."

Expenses Defended

In seeking to develop career men in the municipal service, the Mayor said it was the wish of the Fusion administration to prove that "the greatest political city in the world" could be governed by a non-partisan government.

Taking up items of expenditure one by one, the Mayor defended enormous outlays for park and recreation facilities, holding that a reduction in truancy, delinquency, institutional and correctional care ultimately would liquidate the cost.

New York city also intends to attack the crime problem with the development of a bureau of investigation equipped to deal with modern conditions, and has improved its detective bureau to a state of high efficiency, he added.

WPA Workers Assured Free Choice of Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15—Pamphlets intended to "help WPA workers understand the organization," in which Administrator Harry Hopkins sets forth that no WPA worker shall be discharged because of his support or non-support of any political candidate, are being distributed among all relief job workers on federal projects.

The pamphlets defend the WPA telling of the work that it is doing and pointing out that it is furnishing jobs instead of a dole.

COMFORT CULT SPREADS

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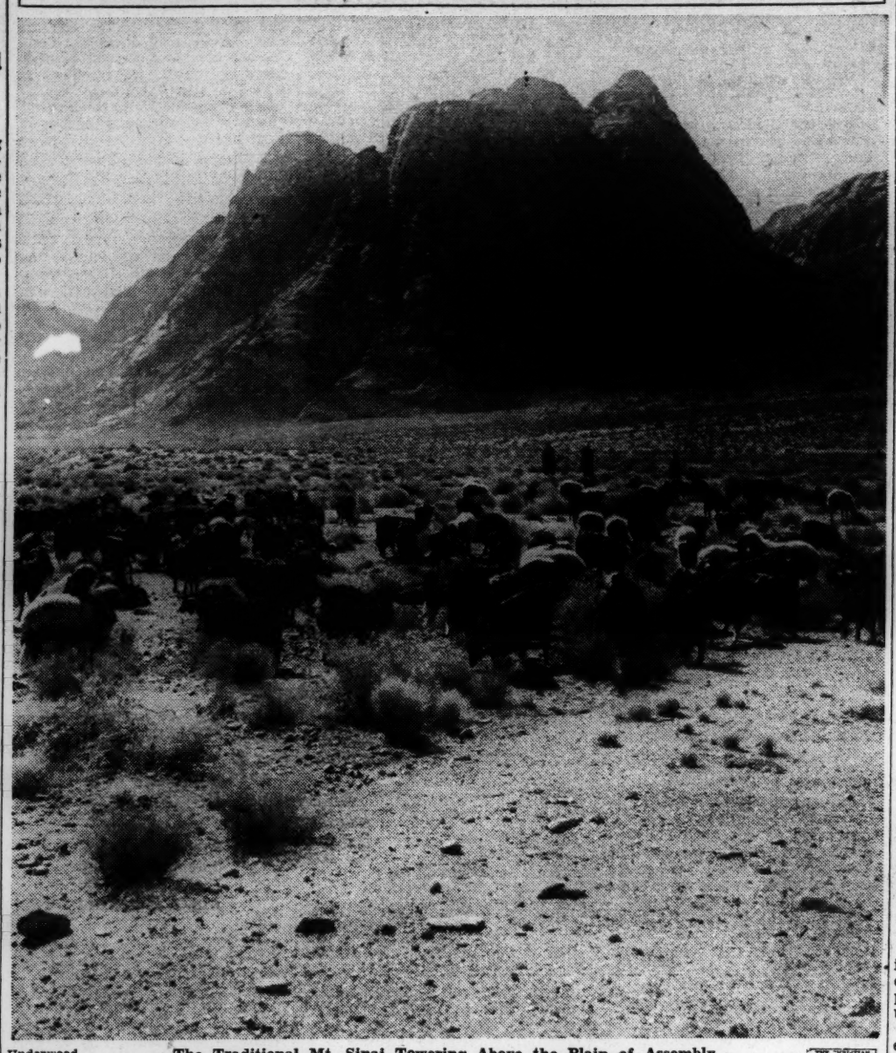
On Such a Mountain Moses Received the Law



Underwood — The Traditional Mt. Sinai Towering Above the Plain of Assembly

Land of the Ten Commandments

Mountains of Sinai Raise Stern Crags of Red Granite Where There Are Few Oases—Biting Winds, Thunder and Wall-like Cliffs Speak of Imperious Power With Little Compassion—Here Israel Learned the Law

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirteenth of 51 Articles

MOUNT SINAI—Deserts also have Alps. And one of the most interesting among them is the cluster of peaks in the corner of the Sinai Peninsula farthest from El-Arish, desolate capital of the Sinai administration. The sovereign of this alpine cluster is the one known as Jebel Musa, or Mountain of Moses, believed to be the Mount Sinai of the Ten Commandments.

It commands an empire of sands. To the west are the flaming deserts of Egypt; to the east the burning land of Arabia. The Libyan and Sahara deserts are as large as Europe and have a smaller population than Albania. The whole of the United States east of the Mississippi could be placed in Arabia, but New York city could hold most of Arabia's inhabitants.

In most places these vast areas are utterly bare. They endure no flowers and grant quarter to no tree. They tolerate no cactus, even. The arrows of their sands, driven in furious phalanxes by untiring winds, overwhelm the spears of steel-armored thorn bushes. Desolation is monarch and old bare Sinai is the monarch of desert monarchs.

I can imagine that once upon a time all the firming cohorts of those boundless Arabian wastes mobilized to meet Sahara's fiery hosts, in order to determine once for all which was first among deserts.

Battle of the Deserts

In the onslaught that ensued, when clouds of fire met in the sky, when floods of fire poured over the earth and springs of fire gushed from the ground, the sands themselves were melted. The grappling tempests spun around as incandescent cyclones. The earth, flowing as white molten ore, was sucked into the sky and, when the combat ceased, remained there twisted, knotted, mangled, with jagged peaks, enwreathed in tangled clefts.

The fire left, too, a lurid glow, as coals not yet burnt out. The armies were exhausted and the flames went raging back to rule their hot domains, but Sinai's mountains are still red, superb red granite. And the water in whose arms they rest is the Red Sea.

This is the saddest and most backward child in the whole Ocean family. It is the Cinderella of the waters. A captive in a prison of sands, along whose shores flourish no fine cities and rarely blooms a garden. This sea amid the waste is under Sinai's sway. Along one of its shores runs the chief road to Moses' mount.

Stern Mountains

If we should take that trip on camel back by fairly easy stages, we could reach the highest peak in the Sinai cluster in nine days from the Gulf of Suez. By automobile in good weather, we could go in nine hours. There is a monastery at Sinai where pilgrims may stay.

Automobiles make distances here seem small, but they in no way detract from the grim austerity of this tumbled pile of purple peaks. These are unique mountains. Not the highest one meets, but the most desolate and stern. They are seldom friendly. The songs of happy excursionists do not echo through their clefts. The sweet, shrill notes of shepherds' flutes are not wafted down their glens. They are not holiday hills, where one goes to find rest from labors or seek romance and allurement.

There are no zephyrs here, no woods among which winds can whisper, no soft, grass-covered meadows where men can recline and dream.

Sinai scorns all caresses. Self-pity here would be scorched as a hothouse flower. The red and scarlet of these peaks is not from flowers, but flames.

There are wells here, but you must dig down and draw the water from their depths. It does not gush from joyous springs to greet you. It exists not for decorative fountains, but to quench consuming thirst. There are a few oases, but they barely suffice to give meager drink to flocks of thirsty sheep.

There is no self-indulgence. No piling up of wealth. Here life is hard and makes men hard. The daily paths are all prescribed and pass from thorn-bush patch to thorn-bush patch, from wells to other wells. There is one unchanging desert diet, and simple nomad gowns. Here people walk in narrow ways, from which to deviate is ruin.

If you should ride five days by camel from Suez, along the Sinai road, you would still have to use Nile water. You might spend the night in a mining camp, but you would have to buy water brought in cans, 100 miles, from Egypt. Men dare not go astray. One cannot join field to field, and the unyielding nomad law prevents one from hoarding two goatskins of water while his brother thirsts.

Nature here has a grand and awful sweep. Stupendous forces are in play. Heat and desolation, the ceaseless drive of biting winds, thunder, endless space, the fire-red rocks and august peaks all speak of power. Imperious power without compassion. It asks no questions, but gives orders.

Giving Sinai to Humanity

The wall-like cliffs are boundaries and the steep, deep ravines are roads admitting no dispute. Those who live here must obey—to live. The crags all shout out, "Thou shalt." "Thou shalt," howls every sandstorm. "Thou shalt," shriek all the barren wastes and each commanding peak. This is the land of the Ten Commandments, and of ten times as many more.

For a generation the children of Israel remained at school among those tangled pinnacles. Since then have passed 100 generations more, but that lesson is not forgotten. This people is now scattered over the whole earth, and has neither home nor state, but Jews take Sinai with them to Baghdad and Baltimore, to Chicago and Chernowitz.

And they have given Sinai to the world.

Sheep Dog Nell Scots' Pride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENSBURGH, Scot.—Scotland is proud of Nell.

Nell is a sheep dog and the cleverest commander of a flock of sheep on the north side of the border.

The right to this title she proved conclusively at Craigendoran when, at the National Sheep Dog Trials, she thrilled a great assembly of farmers with an almost perfect run, gathering a flock, bringing it to her master, Mr. J. M. Wilson of Innerleithen, splitting the sheep into groups and penning a marked sheep separately.

Almost Perfect Mark

So perfect was the collie's handling of the flock as she ran that most watchers thought she could not have lost a single point.

"A perfect run," the farmers whispered to one another as the sheep were hurried into their positions by the collie. "A perfect run."

When the judges gave their verdict it was found they had awarded Nell 99 out of 100, taking off two half points somewhere on the run, although there were many who were not sure where those points had been dropped.

It was a run that shepherds will not forget for a long time and will provide a topic of conversation and reminiscence wherever collies are admired.

Allowed Time Halved

The task before the dogs at these trials was to handle five sheep released 500 yards away from the shepherd. The collies had to run out, gather the flock, bring it straight to the shepherd, pass behind him and across the ground by a diagonal of two hurdles.

Then two sheep had to be driven out of the flock and penned and a single marked sheep to be driven aside and proved under complete control.

Time allowed for the course was 13 minuets. Nell did the whole job in just about half that time, 6 minutes 42 seconds. Others performed nearly as swift and commanding runs.

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Lutherans Fear Too Much Leisure Is Detrimental

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—Repudiating a gospel of leisure, F. H. Knubel of New York, president, opened the tenth biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America last night by attacking "this mania which causes men to get things and to do things the easy way."

"We are hearing far too much of this supposed gospel of leisure," he told the 560 church delegates here for a week-long convention. "A true gospel of leisure will say that much leisure may be found in work itself."

Preaching on "Changed Lives," the head of the United Lutheran Church since its creation in 1919, told the convention widespread unemployment had added to the false popularity of greater leisure for everyone.

"Even the educational world has been led astray and is falsely delighting itself over the seeming success in making education easy for the child," said Dr. Knubel. "A mania has seized men to get things and to do things easily."

Asserting that the church must preach emphatically "that vigor belongs to spirituality, to changed lives," Dr. Knubel declared that "indolence belongs to sin."

Reciting demands of youth for "full educational opportunities, steady employment at adequate wages, security in time of need, civil rights, and peace," Dr. Knubel said:

"Here youth is strangely making claims upon the state—and for what? Since when has youth come to demand security and ceased to cry just for opportunity, for the chance to prove itself? . . . Creative life is exacting, often painful, straining to a goal. It cannot be guaranteed."

Dr. Knubel said demands were being heard everywhere today for social security, security against unemployment, against old age, against unforseen eventualities.

"Let us recognize that law is properly intended to afford such protection and is necessary," he said. "Christianity upholds it. Only do not let us give high-sounding names to this security. Do not let us call it socialism and social security without qualification. It is nothing of the kind—it is primarily protection of the individual life. It is, therefore, individualism in the most extreme form."

Montreal Pigeon Flies 310 Miles In 10 Hrs. 7 Min.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A pigeon entered by Robert Hatter of this city in the Canadian Homing Union's young bird race from Montpelier, Ohio, recently flew the 310 miles in 10 hours and 7 minutes, although only nine of 243 pigeons released finished within the time limit, and only this one bird arrived home the day of release.

Entries for the race, which was in connection with the convention of the C. H. U. to be held early in November, were from all parts of southern Ontario and all were birds hatched from February to April this year.

Although conditions for the race were apparently ideal, with a slight southerly wind, officials said that the small number finishing in the time limit made it appear certain that the birds ran into trouble of some sort.

Woods Given to Crosby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wood, a six-acre sylvan retreat and well-known landmark on the Liverpool-Southport electric railway, has been presented to the people of Crosby by Mr. Francis N. Blundell of Crosby Hall as a silver jubilee gift in commemoration of the late King George's reign.

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Wisconsin Youth To Study Nature On Hiking Tours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin, with its thousands of acres of state parks and forests will be the scene of a new experiment in teaching appreciation of nature and wild life conservation, according to joint plans being made by representatives of the National Recreation Association, Milwaukee department of municipal education and recreation, University of Wisconsin, and Wisconsin conservation department.

Plans call for "shoe-leather" studies of the State's natural wonders, with Wisconsin youths exploring afoot under guidance various forest, rural, and historical regions. The general plan is similar to that of the national youth movement in Germany which has won worldwide attention.

C. L. Harrington of the Wisconsin Conservation department, superintendent of state parks and forests, pointed out that Wisconsin offers unusual opportunities for hiking tours that include many miles of scenic trails.

Wisconsin for 50 years has not only zealously guarded forests and wild life, but has developed the preserve acres to permit their greatest use by Wisconsin citizens and guests from other states. The co-operation of the state highway department has made all these park and forest areas easily accessible, while the Conservation department has built good roads and scores of miles of foot trails inside the areas.

Trip Across Australian Desert Reveals Vast Field of Herbage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—More than a fortnight was occupied by Ernest A. Colson in crossing the Simpson desert in Central Australia—the first white man to do so. His only companion was a black boy, and they took five camels for the transport of their provisions, implements and canteens of water. They took three weeks' supplies, as there was necessarily some uncertainty as to the course to be followed.

The crossing had several surprises. One was the discovery of a vast field of herbage, grass and shrubs amid the great aridity, and there was such a blossoming of bush that Mr. Colson describes some of the desert as a garden.

It must be remembered, of course, that his visit was made after good rains had fallen and the desert was emerging from one of the worst droughts it had experienced.

Yet the spinifex grass, and other growths of arid habits were already asserting themselves and the whole desolation was relieved by large patches of bush and herbage. But there was no mistaking the extent of the desert country, though Mr. Colson is confident that the time will come when waters, either by means of wells or bores will be established, and that cattle and sheep will be able to subsist there. It will be necessary, however, to make provision for retreat from ever-recurring droughts.

Mr. Colson admits that this will not be an easy problem and that, under present conditions, settlement of any sort in the Simpson desert is quite impracticable. During his crossing he encountered 11 salt lakes, most of them dry, but an important aspect of the exploration is Mr. Colson's opinion that the sand drifts are not moving southward into the more or less occupied areas of far northern South Australia.

He met one continuous series of sandhills that stretched for 100 miles and an irregular mass of low formations of approximately 2000 square miles. The lakes he saw were from half a mile to a mile and a half wide. The total area of the Simpson desert is 43,500 square miles, and Mr. Colson plans to explore other portions of it in the near future.

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President in Chicago Speech Reviews the New Deal Record

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—The text of President Roosevelt's speech here last night follows:

Four years ago I dropped into this city from the airways (an old friend come in a new way) to accept in this hall the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. I came to a Chicago fighting with its back to the wall, factories closed, markets silent, banks shaky, ships and trains empty.

Today those factories sing the song of industry, markets hum with bustling movement, banks are secure; ships and trains are running full. Once again it is Chicago as Carl Sandburg saw it, "the city of the big shoulders," the city that smiles. And with Chicago a whole nation that had not been cheerful for years is full of cheer once more.

On this trip through the nation I have talked to farmers, I have talked to miners, I have talked to industrial workers, and in all that I have seen and heard one fact has been as clear as crystal, that they are part and parcel of a rounded whole, and that none of them can succeed in their chosen occupations if those in the other occupations fail in their prosperity. I have driven home that point.

A Message to Business

Tonight I give the same message to the business men of America, to those who make and sell the processed goods the nation uses and to the men and women who work for them.

To them I say:

Do you have a deposit in the bank? It is safer today than it has ever been in our history. It is guaranteed. Last Oct. 1 marked the end of the first full year in 55 years without a single failure of a national bank in the United States. Isn't that on the credit side of the Government's account with you?

Are you an investor? Your stocks and bonds are up to five and six-year high levels.

Are you a merchant? Your markets have the precious life-blood of purchasing power. Your customers on the farms have better incomes and smaller debts. Your customers in the cities have more jobs, surer jobs, better jobs. Didn't your Government have something to do with that?

Are you in industry? Industrial earnings, industrial profits are the highest in four, six or even seven years! Bankruptcies are at a new low. Your Government takes some credit for that.

Made Roads Make Money

Are you in railroads? Freight loadings are steadily going up. Passenger receipts are steadily going up, have in some cases doubled, because your Government made the railroads cut rates and make money.

Are you a middleman in the great stream of farm products? The meat and grain that move through your yards and elevators have a steadier supply, a steadier demand and steadier prices than you have known for years. And your Government is trying to keep it that way.

Some people say that all this recovery has just happened. But in a complicated modern world recoveries from depressions do not just happen. The years from 1929 to 1933 when we waited for recovery just to happen, proves the point.

But in 1933 we did not wait. We acted. Behind the growing recovery of today is a story of deliberate government acceptance of responsibility to save business, to save the American system of private enterprise and economic democracy, a record unequaled by any government in history.

What Had Others Done?

What had the previous Administration in Washington done for four years? Nothing. Why? For a very fundamental reason. That Administration was not industrially minded, nor agriculturally minded, nor business minded. It was high finance minded, manned and controlled by a handful of men who in turn controlled, and by one financial device or another took their toll from the greater part of all other business and industry.

Let me make one simple statement. When I refer to high finance I am not talking about all great bankers, or all great corporation executives, or all multimillionaires, any more than Theodore Roosevelt in using the term "malefactors of great wealth" implied that all men of great wealth were "malefactors." I do not even imply that the majority of them are bad citizens. The opposite is true.

Only a Few Out of Step

Just in the same way, the overwhelming majority of business men in this country are good citizens and the proportion of those who are not is probably about the same proportion as in the other occupations and professions of life.

When I speak of high finance as a harmful factor in recent years, I am speaking about a minority which includes the type of individual who speculates with other people's money, and you in Chicago know the kind I refer to, and also the type of individual who says that popular government cannot be trusted and, therefore, that the control of business of all kinds, and, indeed, of government itself, should be vested in the hands of 100 or 200 all-wise individuals controlling the purse strongs of the nation.

From the Top Down

High finance of this type refused to permit government credit to go directly to the industrialist, to the business man, to the homeowner, to the farmer. They wanted it to trickle down from the top, through the intricate arrangements which they controlled and by which they were able to levy tribute on every business in the land.

They did not want interest rates to be reduced by the use of government funds, for that would affect the rate of interest which they themselves want to charge. They did not want government supervision over financial markets through which they manipulated their monopolies with other people's money.

And in the face of their demands that government do nothing that they call "unsound," the Government, hypnotized by its indebtedness to them, stood by and let the depression drive industry and business toward bankruptcy.

U. S. an Economic Unit

America is an economic unit. New means and methods of transportation and communications have made us economically as well as politically a single nation. Because kidnapers and bank robbers could in a high powered car speed across state lines it became necessary, in order to protect our people, to invoke the power of the Federal Government.

In the same way speculators and manipulators from across state lines and regardless of state laws, have lured the unsuspecting and the unwary to financial destruction. In the same way across state lines, there have been built up intricate corporate structures, piling bond upon stock and stock upon bond, huge monopolies which were stifling independent business and private enterprise.

Government Only Protection

There was no power under heaven that could protect the people against that sort of thing except a people's government at Washington. All that this administration has done, all that it proposes to do, and this it does propose to do, is to use every power and authority of the Federal Government to protect the commerce of America from the selfish forces which ruined it.

Always, month in and month out, during these three and a half years, your government has had but one sign on its desk: "Seek only the greater good of the greater number of Americans."

And in appraising the record, remember two things. First, this administration was called upon to act after a previous administration and all the combined forces of private enterprise had failed. Secondly, in spite of all the demand for speed, the complexity of the problem and all the vast sums of money involved, we have had no Teapot Dome.

Train Was in the Ditch

We found when we came to Washington in 1933, that the business and industry of the nation were like a train which had gone off the rails into a ditch. Our first job was to get it out of the ditch and start it up the track again as far as the shops. Our next job was to repair it, the broken axles which had gotten it off the road, the engine which had been worn down by gross misuse.

What was it that the average business man wanted government to do for him, to do immediately in 1933?

1. Stop deflation and falling prices, and we did it.

2. Increase the purchasing power of his customers who were industrial workers in the cities, and we did it.

3. Increase the purchasing power of his customers on the farms, and we did it.

4. Decrease interest rates, power rates and transportation rates, and we did it

5. Protect him from the losses due to crime, bank robbers, kidnapers, blackmailers, and we did it.

How Did We Do It?

How did we do it? By a sound monetary policy which raised prices. By reorganizing the banks of the nation and insuring their deposits. By bringing the businessmen of the nation together and encouraging them to pay higher wages, to shorten working hours, and to discourage that minority among their own members who were engaging in unfair competition and unethical practices.

Through the AAA, through our cattle buying program, through our program of drought relief and flood relief, through the Farm Credit Administration, we raised the income of the customers of business who lived on the farms. By our program to provide work for the unemployed, by our CCC camps, and other measures, greater purchasing power was given to those who lived in our cities.

Money Began Going Round

Money began going round again. The dollars paid out by government were spent in the stores and shops of the nation; and spent again to the wholesaler; and spent again to the factory; and spent again to the wage-earner; and then spent again in another store and shop. The wheels of business began to turn again; the train was back on the rails.

Mind you, it did not get out of the ditch itself; it was hauled out by your government.

And we hauled it along the road. PWA, WPA, both provided normal and useful employment for hundreds of thousands of workers. Hundreds of millions of dollars got into circulation when we liquidated the assets of closed banks through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Millions more when we loaned money for home building and home financing through the Federal housing program. Hundreds of millions more in loans and grants to enable municipalities to build needed improvements. Hundreds of millions more through the CCC.

I am not going to talk tonight about how much our program to provide work for the unemployed meant to the nation as a whole. That cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It can be measured only in terms of the preservation of America.

But as far as business goes, it can be measured in terms of sales made and goods moving.

The train of American business is moving ahead.

But you people know what I mean when I say it was clear that if the train is to run smoothly again the cars will have to be loaded more evenly. We have made a definite start in getting the train loaded more evenly, in order that axles may not break again.

For example, we have provided a sounder and cheaper money market and a sound banking and securities system. You business men know how much legitimate business you lost because your customers were robbed by fake securities or impoverished by shaky banks.

Claims for Policy

By our monetary policy we have kept prices up and lightened the burden of debt. It is easier to get credit. It is easier to repay.

We have encouraged cheaper power for the small factory owner to lower his cost of production.

We have given the business man cheaper transportation rates.

But above all, we have fought to break the deadly grip which monopoly has in the past been able to fasten on the business of the nation.

Because we cherished our system of private property and free enterprise and were determined to preserve it as the foundation of our traditional American system, we recalled the warning of Thomas Jefferson that "widespread poverty and concentrated wealth cannot long endure side by side in a democracy.

To Preserve Ideal

Our job was to preserve the American ideal of economic as well as political democracy against the abuse of concentration of economic power that had been insidiously growing up among us in the last 50 years, particularly during the 12 years of preceding administrations. Free economic enterprise was being weeded out at an alarming pace.

During those years of false prosperity and during more recent years of exhausting depression, one business after another, one small corporation after another, their resources depleted, had failed or had fallen into the lap of a bigger competitor.

A dangerous thing was happening. Half of the industrial corporate wealth of the country had come under the control of less than 200 huge corporations. That is not all. These huge corporations in some cases did not even try to compete with each other. They themselves were tied together by interlocking directors, interlocking bankers, interlocking lawyers.

On Other People's Money

This concentration of wealth and power has been built upon other people's money, other people's business, other people's labor. Under this concentration independent business was allowed to exist only by sufferance. It has been a menace to the social system as well as the economic system which we call American democracy.

There is no excuse for it in the cold terms of industrial efficiency.

There is no excuse for it from the point of view of the average investor.

There is no excuse for it from the point of view of the independent business man.

I believe, I have always believed, and I will always believe in private enterprise as the backbone of economic well-being in America.

Not True Representation

But I know, and you know, and every independent business man who has had to struggle against the competition of monopolies knows, that this concentration of economic power in all-embracing corporations does not represent private enterprise as we Americans cherish it and propose to foster it. On the contrary, it represents private enterprise become a kind of private government which is a power unto itself, a regimentation of other people's money and other people's lives.

Back in Kansas I spoke about bogeyman and fairy tales which the real Republican leaders, many of whom are part of this concentrated power, are using to spread fear among the American people.

These Fairy Tales

You good people have heard about these fairy tales and bogeymen too. You have heard about how antagonistic to business this Administration is said to be. You have heard all about the dangers which the business of America is supposed to be facing if this Administration continues.

The answer to that is the record of what we have done. It was this Administration which saved the system of private profit and free enterprise after it had been dragged to the brink of ruin by these same leaders who now try to scare you.

Look at the advance in private business in the last three and a half years; and read there what we think about private business.

Today for the first time in seven years the banker, the storekeeper, the small factory owner, the industrialist, can all sit back and enjoy the company of their ledgers. They are in the black. That is where we want them to be; that is where our policies aim them to be; that is where we intend them to be in the future.

Some of Them Forget

Some of these people really forget how sick they were. But I know how sick they were. I have their fever charts. I know how the knees of all of our rugged individualists were trembling four years ago and how their hearts fluttered. They came to Washington in great numbers. Washington did not look like a dangerous bureaucracy to them then. Oh! no, it looked like an emergency hospital.

All of the distinguished patients wanted two things, a quick hypodermic to end the pain, and a course of treatment to cure the disease. We gave them both. And now most of the patients seem to be doing very nicely. Some of them are even well enough to throw their crutches at the doctor.

The struggle against private monopoly is a struggle for, and not against, American business. It is a struggle to preserve individual enterprise and economic freedom.

Supports Individualism

I believe in individualism. I believe in it in the arts, the sciences and professions. I believe in it in business. I believe in individualism in all of these things, up to the point where the individualist starts to operate at the expense of society. American business men do not believe in it beyond that point. We have all suffered in the past from individualism run wild; society has suffered and business has suffered.

Believing in the solvency of business, the solvency of farmers and the solvency of workers, I believe also in the solvency of government. Your government is solvent.

The net federal debt today is lower in proportion to the income of the nation and in proportion to the wealth of the nation than it was on March 4, 1933.

Debt Will Be Lower

In the future it will become lower still because with the rising tide of national income and national wealth, the very causes of our emergency spending are disappearing, government expenditures are coming down and government income is going up. The opportunities for private enterprise will continue to expand.

The people of America have no quarrel with business. They insist only that the power of concentrated wealth shall not be abused.

We have come through a hard struggle to preserve democracy in America. Where other nations in other parts of the world have lost that fight, we have won.

The business men of America and all other citizens have joined in a firm resolve to hold the fruits of that victory, to cling to the old ideals and old fundamentals upon which America has grown great.

New Deal Halts Recovery, Landon Tells Michigan Crowd

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 15 (AP)—The text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's speech here last night follows:

It is a real pleasure for me to be here with you in Grand Rapids tonight. The outside world never thinks of your city without being reminded of good furniture. Like so many Americans, I have spent a good deal of my life in close contact with Grand Rapids furniture. If some of you come out to visit me, I shall be glad to make you comfortable in a Grand Rapids chair.

The craftsmen whose skill is responsible for the success of your famous industry here did not start by discarding good designs which are still famous, even though some of them go back 'way beyond the horse and buggy days. On the contrary, they cherished and respected them. They retained some, improved upon others and created in addition, new designs of their own. They recognized that progress is the law of life. They have been proud to go forward in a great tradition.

Typical of Nation

This is typical of the people of the United States. They are a progressive people. That is one reason why America is the hope of the world. As a people we recognize that the best government is a progressive application of old truths. We want forward-looking, liberal government, but government based upon principles that have stood the test of time and experience. We know from history and from the hard school of experience that we desert the truths only at our peril.

By liberal government we mean a government liberal enough in its outlook on life not to mistake mere change for progress. We do not mean the kind of government we have been getting at Washington during the past three and one half years that has confused change with progress and too often has been liberal only in the spending of other people's money.

Balanced Budget

And speaking of liberality, let me say here that which is said both East and West. If I am elected Chief Executive the budget is going to be balanced, but it is not going to be balanced by depriving our needy unemployed of the relief that is their right until they can recover real jobs at real wages. It is not going to be balanced by denying aid to the American which he ought to have and which I believe the nation wants him to have.

It is going to be balanced by substituting good administration for bad at Washington, by cutting out waste, incompetency and extravagance and by using relief funds for relief purposes instead of squandering them on the building up of an insidious political machine. Any one who tells you to the contrary is guilty of trifling with the truth for the sole purpose of attempting to obtain votes under false pretense.

Once the Government at Washington has been restored to an efficient and constitutional basis, there is going to be a general revival of confidence through the country. And confidence is the forerunner of real recovery.

What do we mean by real recovery? We mean a revival of agriculture, commerce and labor that will offer our unemployed real jobs again at the best of good wages. This is the only permanent cure for unemployment. How can anybody say that happy days are here again for the American people when so many millions of our fellow citizens are still out of work and so many more millions still in need of relief?

Under this Administration we made the poorest record in our history in recovering from hard times. Those nations who did not try to squander their way out of the depression are much further along the road to recovery than our own. They have less unemployment today than at any time since the great war ended.

Ripe for Recovery

The country has been ripe for recovery for the last two years. We are far behind in expenditures for upkeep and improvements and for expansion. The total of this demand—in industry, in new enterprises, in our homes and on our farms—amounts to billions of dollars. Once all this consumer demand is released, the problem will not be where to find jobs for the unemployed. The task then will be where to find workers for the work.

Nobody can fool the American people. They know recovery when they see it, and many millions of them are getting tired of having it delayed time after time.

We have not made as much progress in coming out of this depression as we have a reasonable right to expect. No one can hide that fact.

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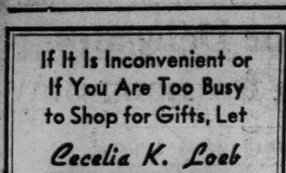

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Road to Peace Shown Nations In California Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Operating on the theory that brotherly love instead of international debate is the proper approach to world peace, the House of Pacific Relations—foreign colony at the recent exposition here—will be continued as a permanent institution, Frank Drugan, director, announced recently.

The city administration, in charge of rehabilitating Balboa Park after the California Pacific International exposition, has agreed to permit the 32 nations to continue occupation of the 15 Spanish-type bungalows under an endowment plan, Mr. Drugan said.

Cultural Programs

Representatives of these foreign powers have entertained thousands of exposition visitors with cultural programs featuring native folk songs and dances since the San Diego world's fair opened May 29, 1935.

An advisory committee of 20 civic leaders will assist Mr. Drugan in perpetuating the unique experiment in international harmony on a permanent basis simlar to the various museums, art gallery and other cultural institutions in Balboa Park.

"We plan many international cultural functions throughout the coming months in line with our policy of having the nations of the world live and play together as good neighbors," Mr. Drugan said. "The fact that 32 nations have been delighted with each other in a social way during the past two years has convinced me that we have found a simple, workable formula for world peace."

Development Traced

In tracing the establishment of the House of Pacific Relations, which has won the praise of foreign diplomats and governments during the past two years, Mr. Drugan said:

"When our recent exposition aspired to be 'international' in name and in scope, I based the internationalization of our exposition upon a practical test of the efficiency of the principle of brotherly love."

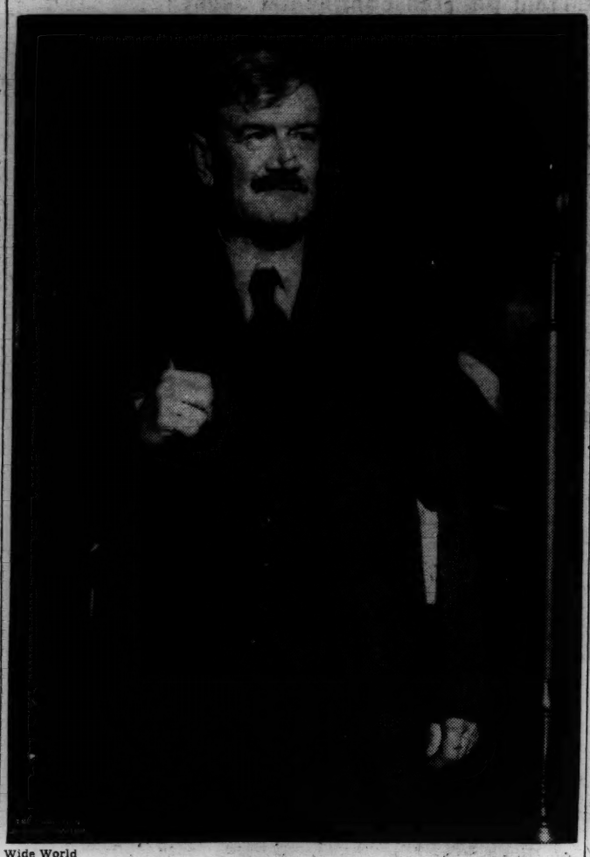
"I built 15 houses, not halls for debates, but homes for manifestation and development of the essential home-product of love. I built these homes to endure and provided them with an environment conducive to peaceful intercourse. I invited the nations of the world to accept and occupy and maintain these houses, with a view solely to delighting one another.

Demonstration Made

"Last year the sons and daughters of 32 nations accepted the invitations. This year the same number of nations came back with eagerness to continue their experiment, thereby demonstrating the project's worthiness to be perpetuated.

"To all parts of the world this practical experiment in the pursuit of international harmony has carried messages of good-will from San Diego that have been reciprocated. From some parts of the world have come complimentary offers to encourage the experiments by honoring it with citations and decorations."

A Man in the News



Wide World

Stephen Leacock
Professorial Humorist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

McGill University, Montreal, Que., has a retirement and pension system with respect to its professorial staff. Stephen Leacock—whom a great many people know about as a humorist, but far fewer know about as a university professor—has recently come within its definition and is now the university's professor of economics and political science, retired.

At the moment, Mr. Leacock was displeased by that. Which, in itself, was applying his abundant gift of humor to the matter, because when he began to teach in 1891 he said, crisply, that "teaching was the only trade he could discover which needed neither experience nor intellect," and in 1899 he spoke of leaving the classroom as an "escape," as from a dungeon.

Last Exam

When Mr. Leacock took his Ph.D. degree in 1903, he said that the degree indicated that the candidate had been examined for the last time in his life, proving that he was full up of knowledge, and that therefore no new ideas could be imparted to him.

For all this evidence that he never looked on the business of teaching with affection, Mr. Leacock was annoyed to be obliged to retire from the classroom, when a man is, as everybody knows, as old as he feels, and he, Stephen Leacock, is not feeling superannuated at all.

While to most people—especially his students—the idea of a humorist teaching economics and political science has seemed paradoxical, many others have never thought of him as anything other than a humorist, for he was far better known for his avocation than for his vocation—so much so that his books have seemed not at all the product of an avocation but of a definite, diligently practiced profession.

As has often been pointed out, however, it does not do to take a humorist too lightly, for their philosophies and their point of view with respect to life are often helpful and, so, important. Will Rogers was an eminent case in point. Seven eighths of the time he was only fooling. But his foolery had deep wisdom, abundant humanity, workable philosophy, and perhaps had a greater influence on the people of his time than we shall know for a long time.

Style and Composition

Hear the humorist Leacock on the subject of writing.

"To write well, it is first necessary to have something to say. Many people would like to write, merely to be called writers. But the people who write best are not trying to write at all. John Bunyan did not know that he had a 'style,' and Xenophon was not trying to 'compose.'

"There are many things in life which can never be attained for their own sake, but come to us as backgrounds in pursuit of something else.

"Happiness is one of these, and literary achievement is another.

Playing the Banjo

"Therefore, think first, and write afterward. Yet if you ask me how to learn to think, I can only tell you that I do not know. It seems hardly possible to get into a fit of wild earnestness. 'Poeta nascitur,' said someone, 'non fit.' Yet that is too discouraging a motto. Perhaps it is that a person who tries to write, earnestly, sedulously, and resolutely, will be rewarded by attaining incidentally to something else, neither sought nor expected—such as ability to play the banjo—or a sense of humor."

"Alice"

Well, Mr. Leacock has had both businesses in his life. The business of teaching, which is solemn and important. And the business of being a humorist, which is also important, but not so solemn. And though he has been perversely unwilling to be assigned to the twilight zone of retirement—though early and often he said that teaching was dull and a bore—where his taste has lain the whole time is probably to be found out through one sentence of his autobiography:

"I would rather have written 'Alice in Wonderland,' than the whole Encyclopedia Britannica."

New Thames Span At Charing Cross Backed in Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The long-discussed question of building a new bridge over the Thames at Charing Cross station has been revived by the issue of an export report favoring this project.

This report is the work of a committee which has been examining the question under the authority of the Government. Sir Henry Jackson, M. P., presided over the investigation.

The committee advises the building of a joint road and rail bridge connecting the Strand on the north side of the river with the entrance to Waterloo railway station on the south.

The scheme provides for extensive road making to enable the proposed bridge to become an effectual outlet for now much congested through traffic between north and south London.

The committee finds that a tunnel beneath the Thames could not be regarded as an alternative to a road bridge, owing to the great depth below ground to which for engineering reasons such a channel of communication would require to be sunk.

Equity Suspends 24 Actors Who Ignored Screen Guild

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Twenty-four motion picture actors and actresses, among them Lionel Barrymore, Rosalind Russell, Alice Brady and Jack Okie, were under suspension from Actors Equity today for failure to join the Screen Actors Guild.

The council of Equity ordered the suspensions, an announcement said, after the 24 ignored a warning to adhere to an agreement between Equity and the Guild.

Others suspended included: Lucien Littlefield, Eric Linden, Nat Pendleton, Dorothy Lee, Roy D'Arcy, Ian Keith, Robert Warwick, Frank Sully, Harvey Clarke, James Burgis, Al Hill, Dewitt Jennings, Cecil Cunningham, James MacDonald, Elizabeth Allen, Arthur Aylesworth, William B. Mong, Edwin Maxwell, Harry Worth, and Marion Shilling.

Paris Sees Collective Peace Periled by Belgium's Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 15—Belgium's sudden return to a policy of neutrality and her implied intention to repudiate the Franco-Belgian alliance is admitted in France to be a severe blow to French foreign policy.

Not only have negotiations for the New Locarno Pact been given a sharp and perhaps a vital setback, but the entire structure of France's security policy in eastern Europe has been shaken, according to diplomatic circles here.

No Previous Notification

The French Government appears amazed today by King Leopold's speech of yesterday, for apparently no diplomatic notification had been communicated to the Quai d'Orsay. Some inkling of the move is understood to have been given to French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos by Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, at Geneva recently, but no definite development was anticipated for the immediate future.

France and Britain will confer on the consequences of this change in Belgian policy, it is semiofficially announced, as soon as the formal notification of such a change has been received here.

1914 Recalled

"Has Belgium forgotten 1914?" asks the French press, which raises a juridical objection to the Belgian move, pointing out that not only the Rhineland pact of Locarno but the Covenant of the League as well impose obligations on Belgium which make complete neutrality impossible.

But most of the Paris press while regarding Belgium's decision with grave concern blames French foreign policy itself as partly responsible. Three factors are generally agreed to have influenced the Belgian Government's action.

Soviet Pact Concerns Belgium

First is the Franco-Soviet pact. In Belgium this alliance was widely deplored as containing possible seeds of a Franco-German conflict into which Belgium would be dragged.

The second factor is France's failure to react more vigorously against Germany's reoccupation of the Rhineland. Many Belgians are believed here to have taken this inaction as a sign of French weakness.

Want Better Forts

A third element is the fact that France's frontier fortifications end at the Belgian frontier instead of continuing to the sea, which was regarded in Belgium as an invitation to Germany to repeat its violation of 1914.

A light line of forts is now being constructed behind the Belgian frontier, but this tardy gesture is not deemed sufficient by Belgium.

Belgium, together with Luxembourg, sought to insure her neutrality through treaties made in 1839 with five great European powers—Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia and Austria.

The pacts bound the five powers to intervene if either party to a war violated Belgian neutrality.

At the opening of the World War in 1914, British efforts were made to draw assurances from Germany and France that the Belgian neutrality would be respected.

The German Government, however, declined to answer queries concerning Belgium's status and on Aug. 3 invaded the country.

The action of the German army in tramping across both Luxembourg and Belgium in disregard of the neutrality treaty, caused bitter comment among international diplomats and led to the coining of the now-famous phrase "a scrap of paper," referring to German lack of consideration for the neutrality pact.

The original treaty of 1839, known as "The Treaty of Twenty-Four Articles," established Belgium as an independent kingdom, gave her part of the Luxembourg territory and granted certain territory to Holland.

In return for accepting the treaty, Belgium was recognized as an "independent and perpetually neutral state."

Prison Drop Shown In New Zealand; Labor Plan Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A continued decline in New Zealand's prison population and the number committed to prison, and a marked improvement in the revenue earned through the use of prison labor in a practical system of occupational training, are reported in the annual report of the Controller General of Prisons.

"It is satisfactory to observe," states the report, "that the decline in the number of commitments to prison recorded last year has progressed still further, the total receptions during the year under review being 370 fewer than in the previous year. Since 1931 the decrease in the prison population has been 34 per cent, and the numbers continue to diminish. The daily average number in custody, namely 1212, is the lowest figure for many years.

"New Zealand is fortunate in having no criminal gangs which prey on the community. It can be said that there is no organized crime in the Dominion, and there is no doubt that this can be ascribed to the courts in New Zealand dealing promptly with any manifestation of a tendency to crimes of violence."

'Hear Ye, Hear Ye'— But Court Only Echoes

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—The annual term of Federal District Court in Lockport, at which no cases are ever tried, stood adjourned as usual today without any business having been done.

"Hear ye, hear ye," announced the crier yesterday, his voice ringing in an empty court just as it has for the last 14 years.

"This United States Court for the Western District of New York is now open for the transaction of business."

But no one came forward, so the crier declared court adjourned, and departed.

Courts in Buffalo, Rochester and Jamestown are adequate to handle the federal calendar for the district, so the Lockport court is never used, although the law still requires the formality of a session there.

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Blum's Newspaper Charges Rightists With Arms Caches

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum's newspaper, Le Populaire, charged today that Col. Francois de la Rocque had cached automatic rifles, machine guns and tear gas bombs to arm his Rightist followers.

As the Cabinet met amid Rightist charges that Russian Communists, aided by the presence in Paris of Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, are trying to provoke Franco-German strife, the newspaper said that at least 1000 automatic rifles had been accumulated here to arm the "shock brigades" of the leader of the disbanded "Croix de Feu."

The tear gas bombs and machine guns, in great numbers, have been gathered together in the provinces, Le Populaire said.

At the Elysée meeting of the cabinet, Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, made a long report on the internal political situation.

Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, dealt with the international situation in the light of the German protest over the Alsace-Lorraine speech last week end of the Communist leader, Maurice Thorez.

Le Populaire accused Colonel de la Rocque of preparing a "putsch" to bring into power by violence "an iedal which is repugnant to a majority of the French."

It contended that some American sub-machine guns were among the arms assembled by the Rocquists which, the newspaper declared, were purchased by funds advanced by rich adherents.

Most of the arms were alleged to have been smuggled into France across the Swiss and Belgian borders. There also were a number of German machine guns in the lot, the newspaper added.

Titmouse's Full Name

The Kapok Vogel, or cotton bird, is a small South African titmouse.

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Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

First of Two Articles

There is an undeniable fascination in the purchase of round-trip tickets.

It is a vastly different procedure from buying simple return tickets, which take you there and back over the shortest route. A circular tour or round trip offers tempting possibilities to visit widely separated places which one may long have gazed upon fondly as spots upon a map, promising oneself that some day they would be explored.

Added to the fascination is the lure of bargain hunting, for in recent years of keener railroad competition with buses and airplanes one may, within very liberal limits, go just about wherever one may please in reaching and returning from one's destination.

My wife and I had this in mind when we slipped into a San Francisco ticket office and looked about for a sympathetic face with which to discuss travel possibilities.

We located our ticket clerk: a gentle person who listened patiently to our aspirations.

"Could we," I suggested tentatively, "make a round trip to Boston by way of New Orleans? I've always wanted to see the place, but I'm not in a position to add to the basic round-trip fare to Boston."

"That's easy," he replied with evident interest. "You can take the Sunset Limited on the Southern Pacific down the coast to Los Angeles and across California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana to New Orleans, instead of the direct overland route. Then you can curve up to Washington, New York and Boston, and come home any way you like."

My wife and I looked approvingly at one another.

"And could we by any chance continue on from New Orleans to Florida, and then go up the East coast?" I asked. "And we might stop off at Charleston, South Carolina, and some other spots coming north."

"Perfectly all right."

"At the basic fare?"

"At the basic fare."

Gripping the edge of the counter firmly I put the final question in an off-hand manner.

"It would be nice," I observed, "if we could return across Canada and down the Pacific coast."

Our advisor didn't turn a hair. "Why not?" he asked.

We retreated in good order to count up our resources, and give our traffic friend an opportunity to work out an itinerary and paste up those strips of green paper about three inches by a yard which would be magic carpets for us.

For the same railroad fare as a direct trip to Boston and back, about 6000 miles, we were to circle the entire United States on about a 10,000-mile scale.

Of course, it was bound to cost more than the direct trip. There were, for instance, Pullman fares for many more nights on board trains. And many, many more meals in dining cars. But the increase was surprisingly small, especially considering two things: we would be seeing so very much more, and one always has to eat, at home, on land or at sea. We agreed we had found a choice bargain indeed.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS—The first, long leg of our journey is over. We have come 2479 miles in three nights and three days, aboard Southern Pacific's Sunset Limited, over the longest single line operated by an American railway.

Had we piled up this much mileage on the direct route to Boston we would be almost to Albany, N. Y. But under our policy of going just as far as possible for the basic round trip fare we have, instead, come through country familiar and country unknown, and we rest in this charming city yet a long, long way from our destination.

Railroads give people an uncomplimentary impression of most cities, but I was impressed with the fact that visitors could hardly fail to be struck with the majesty of San Francisco when pulling out of the terminal at Third and Townsend. The whole business district swings into view as the train turns southward, and one can pick out the great Telephone building, the Shell building, and many another, while the bay bridge and the city's many hills tower above all.

The run to Los Angeles is so familiar that I could not sleep the first night for following in my mind's eye every twist of the road. By rail, highway and air I have covered it innumerable times in the past dozen years, and each time the train took a decided turn or entered a tunnel or stopped at a station, I fancied I knew exactly where we were. Not the best procedure for a good night's rest, I must admit, but the thrill of starting our voyage of discovery over this familiar stretch of track was too much for me.

Through such familiar scenes, and through the vastness of the world's largest vineyard, we came to the San Gorgonio Pass and left behind the fertility of coastal California. We were in a wilderness of cactus and white sand, but even there man has made the desert blossom wherever he could get water. This was most graphically shown in the below-sea-level stretches of the Coachella valley, where great date gardens have assumed the proportions of an industry.

At Yuma we crossed the turbid Colorado River into Arizona, and almost at once began to see giant cactus mingling with the beautiful blossoms of the Yucca: tall stalks of many white blooms, growing from the forbidding bayonet leaves of the lowly soap weed.

Before darkness fell we had seen only the wastes of western Arizona, a wide land of fantastic mountain ranges and rocky, scrub grown soil. In the morning we were just leaving New Mexico, with its ever colorful ground, for El Paso.

Here our voyage of exploration began in earnest, for every step of the way from El Paso to Jacksonville would be new to us. I had heard that western Texas was uninteresting and largely a waste, but it took only a few miles to convince me that this was a slander. In a short time grass began to replace the scrub growths of the western deserts, and before the day had progressed far we were in the heart of the great range country, with rich pasture lands and beautiful hills, green to their very summits, on every hand. Magnificent were the distances and far apart the towns, but the cattle seemed contented, and the whole scene pastoral and calm, until a glorious sunset put a stop to sightseeing.

The third morning out brought an entirely new scene. Now in truth we were in the South. A rich, grassy, well cultivated land lay about us. Houston seemed a thoroughly modern, enterprising and beautiful city. Pickinnies played before their picturesque shacks along the railroad, and at length we began to pass thickly wooded areas. Southern pine and magnolia at first were predominant, then, as more and more water crept into the forests, and the moss on the trees grew thicker, we had the thrill of seeing our first southern Cypress, growing in the water.

Louisiana brought us prosperous broad acres of rice and other crops, alternating now and then with cypress swamps. The Evangeline Country was as flat as Holland, and seemed chiefly notable for the bluest of skies, with the whitest of clouds floating above the most lush green landscape I have ever seen. Water and greenery everywhere is the chief wonder to a Californian. To find even swamp waters a perfect bower of flowers, however, was astounding enough.

And so over the new bridge and into New Orleans. From this point on I find the Louisville & Nashville and Southern Railway offering excellent service.

There is always some one thing which brings most keenly to mind the fact you are in a new land. I knew I was in the Deep South when I overheard this solemn injunction in the station:

"Listen here to me, Grandma honey: if you do like I say, you'll be a sight happier."

* * *

CHARLESTON, S. C.—We have come over two sides of a great triangle through the Southland. It is one of the really important parts of our voyage of discovery, for much of it is territory we never before have traversed, and the rest of it we have seen in a new way.

From the comfort of an air conditioned Pullman window we have studied the shifting beauties of southern swamplands. In Louisiana we have seen mile upon mile of glorious water hyacinths floating on the bayous, and clustering about the great boles of the cypress trees, thick hanging with Spanish moss. In Florida and in Georgia we have seen more water lilies than we knew existed beautifying the swamps.

At New Orleans we learned that railroad men not only have some remarkable opportunities to study human nature, but that many of them are keen students, and as thoroughly alert as any journalist to a good human interest story.

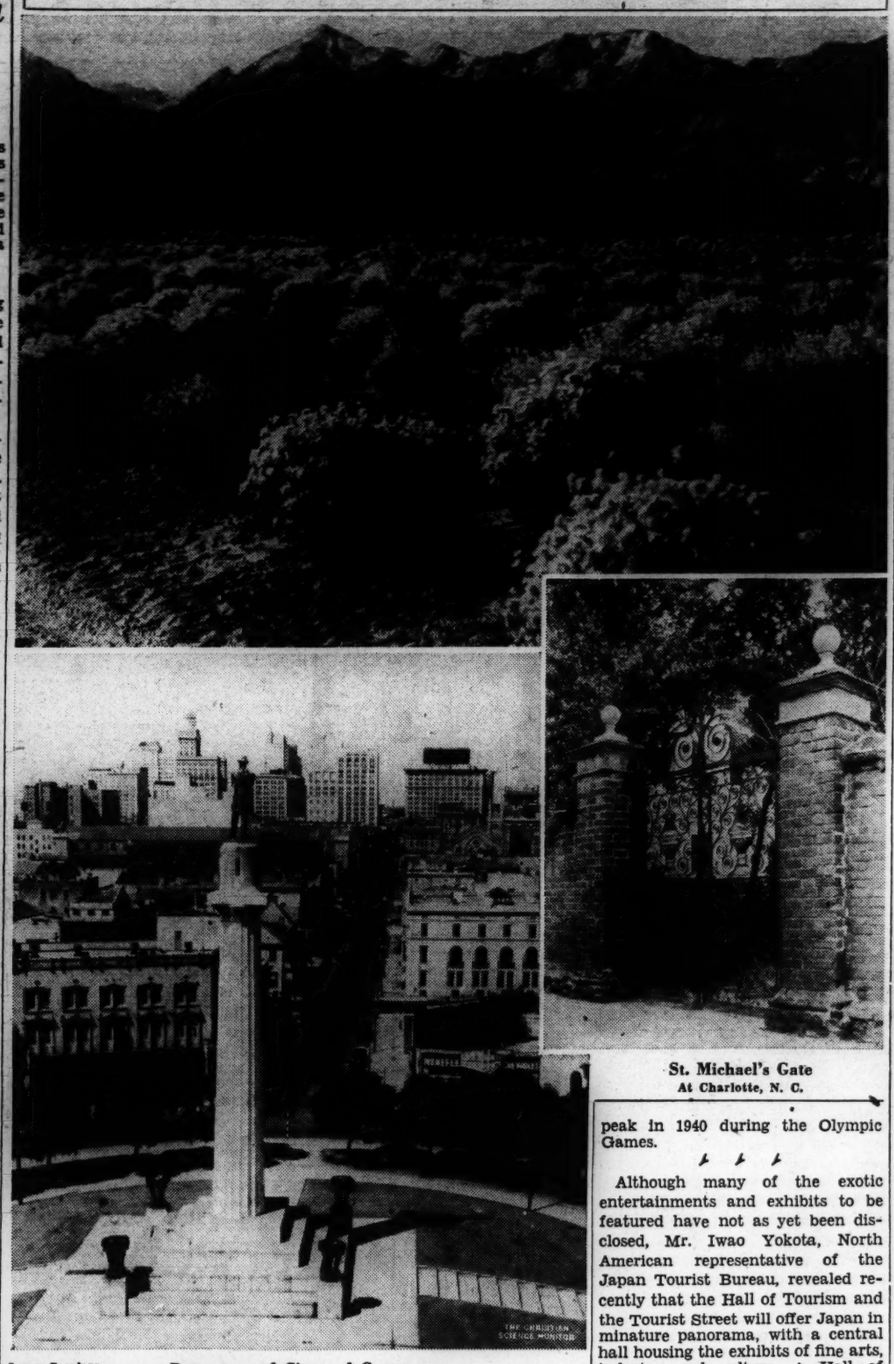
Not content with having made our journey from San Francisco thoroughly enjoyable, the general passenger agent of Southern Pacific at New Orleans did everything in his power to make our stay there a delight.

We were standing with the general passenger agent of the road, the passenger agent for the city, and the passenger agent for New Iberia, who was in charge of an excursion train. The latter was a jovial man, whose buttons had been torn from his coat in the thickness of the press coming in that morning.

Each of these men, I noticed, kept a keen eye on the crowd, and again and again darted out to render some assistance or courtesy to these excursion patrons of the road. There was no differentiation between whites or Negroes in this service: in fact, because of their larger number and their larger capacity for aid, the Negroes got by far the lion's share. Just after the train had pulled out, we noticed the general passenger agent in earnest conversation with a sawmill family which had missed the train. "It's all right," he told me aside, "I'll fix it for them to get out on the later train." The reason they had missed their connection was simple in the extreme: while mother and the two children had waited by the train father had gone over to visit with some friends an another train leaving later. "I just stayed too long," he said.

We had crossed parts of Mississippi, Alabama, the whole width of Florida and most of Georgia, and this picture of the Negro excursionists was still strong in my thought. Somehow in its simplicity yet its earnestness, the old and young together, with tiniest babies and oldest "mammies" and "pappies," the movement reminded we keenly of Loredo Taft's "Fountain of Time."

Seen From Train on Transcontinental Jaunt



James Sanders

Panorama of City and Country
Upper—Mojave Desert in Southern California
Lower—Skyline of New Orleans From Lee's Circle

St. Michael's Gate
At Charlotte, N. C.

Tour-a-bouts

TOURISTS to Old Mexico are going to find it entirely Mexican if Gen. Jose Quevedo, head of the tourist department of the Federal Government, has anything to say about it. At present he is inaugurating a campaign to keep "Mexico Mexican." General Quevedo is touring his country, conferring with local authorities and with the Mexican Automobile Association officials, as well as with railway heads, on how to encourage merchants, restaurauteurs, hotel men and others to avoid Americanizing and to continue developing the most Mexican of their country's attractions for the traveler.

* * *

In collaboration with the Mexican Automobile Association, which offers the American motor tourist every road service and courtesy, as well as a special short-term automobile insurance for the duration of a Mexican trip, General Quevedo is spending time at the Mexican border seeing that no effort is spared to make entrance into Mexico easy and pleasant for tourists. "Our watchword is 'Mexican romance and beauty, plus American comfort and service,'" he said.

* * *

Guatemala City, high in the Cordilleras of the republic from which it derives its name, is preparing for the largest influx of vacationists, travelers and tourists in its history as the spectacular grounds of the National Fair, the Mardi Gras of Guatemala, near completion. Arrangements have been made by hotel and resort men, as well as steamship and transportation agencies, for more than 150,000 visitors when the fair opens on Nov. 15 through Nov. 22.

* * *

Guatemala's ascendancy in the travel horizon has been rapid, with the weekly cruises aboard the vessels of the Great White Fleet, United Fruit Company, from New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, contributing immeasurably to the popularity of its mountain resorts and seaside cities. A week's stopover in Guatemala City may be arranged on these cruises, with all expenses, including accommodations at the Palace Hotel, included in one low fare. Numerous excursions, through the highlands are available for those who desire to arrange them.

* * *

A bit of England, transplanted to North America, lies almost next door to Seattle, waiting the traveler who makes his winter trip to California via the Northwest, one way. "Out-Englishing the English," the quaint little city of Victoria is as decided a contrast to busy, bustling Seattle or Vancouver—from either of which it is approximately four hours' sail—as is the change to the steamship from the Empire Builder train, on which one may travel to Seattle.

* * *

Japan, confident with its cultured civilization of centuries and its own unique beauty that it will soon hold a ranking position in the travel world, has begun the development of hotel facilities to provide accommodations throughout the country for the ever-increasing number of visitors which is expected to reach its peak in 1940 during the Olympic Games.

* * *

Although many of the exotic entertainments and exhibits to be featured have not as yet been disclosed, Mr. Iwao Yokota, North American representative of the Japan Tourist Bureau, revealed recently that the Hall of Tourism and the Tourist Street will offer Japan in minature panorama, with a central hall housing the exhibits of fine arts, industry and culture. A Hall of Foreign Countries will contain exhibits from more than 30 countries bordering the Pacific ocean, while an exposition of printing, including new processes of textile printing, is expected to attract designers and fashion experts the world over.

* * *

With low rates now prevailing, an increasing number of winter travelers to California are journeying through Seattle and including Victoria as a side trip. Using this route, one also may have the thrill of a streamlined ride on the Burlington Zephyr between Chicago and St. Paul, Minn., before changing to the Great Northern for the two-day ride to the coast.

* * *

Compared with figures originally prepared in 1934, with the attendance which to date have passed the turnstiles, the estimates on the number of attendance to the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg will have to be increased to more than threefold, states Xavier J. Van Wyk, African manager of the American Express Company. It is now believed that the register will number over 3,000,000, but the end is not in sight as the exhibition is to continue until January 1937. The combination of a sea voyage on fast luxury liners amid summer sunshine has the added allurement of seeing the most prosperous country in the world. The whole region of Johannesburg will afford a surprise to anyone not familiar with the commercial rise of South Africa. The chain of towns out from Johannesburg are spacious, well planned, macadamized streets, garden-like suburbs and attractive landscape, the combined effort of the gardener and architect. Within a radius of a few miles beyond the city of Johannesburg there are numerous resorts, ideal beaches—amid some of the finest scenery in the world.

Sunshine in Every Home

London, Ohio, with a population of 4500, was so planned that when the sun shines, it reaches into every room in every house some time during the day.

Peru and Ecuador Delegates Settle Down for Long Stay

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

That wartime remark, "We'll have the boys out of the trenches by Christmas," is hardly applicable to the diplomatic soldiers of Peru and Ecuador now entrenched at Washington and skirmishing for verbal attacking-positions in the 100,000 square miles boundary dispute.

The diplomatic army of delegates—it seemed like an army as the groups arrived in Washington—has apparently settled-in for a long winter's job; in fact one of the delegates has returned to South America to bring back a member of his family.

The American public, as it awaits the finding of the Ecuadorean and Peruvian commissions, must hold three points in thought. The delegations from the two contesting republics are in Washington to adjust a boundary dispute through direct negotiation.

Must Determine Zones

If the delegates are unable to obtain the entire settlement of the issue they must point out the zones which are mutually recognized by the two nations and must then determine the zone to be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States.

Next, if the two delegations decide upon zones mutually recognized, a protocol must be signed at Washington and submitted to the congresses of the two countries for approval.

Finally, if the two congresses accept the protocol they must jointly ask the President of the United States to open arbitration proceedings on the zone the Peruvian and Ecudaoren delegations were unable to agree upon by direct negotiation.

Sessions Carefully Planned

The sessions at Washington between the delegates of Ecuador and Peru have been carefully planned, so carefully, in fact, that one may wonder how long they are to continue. Inquiries put to the delegates meet with a polite smile and the customary "Quien sabe?" It has been said that the sessions may carry on for years, since neither nation will go to war and since Peru is more or less strongly colonized in certain portions of the disputed territory.

Washington is not a bad place in which to linger. Twelve years have passed since the protocol arranging for the present meeting was signed. Nothing alarming has happened during the interim, and possibly a few years in Washington will make no particular difference to the final adjustment of the controversy, if there be an adjustment.

Source of Disputes

As one looks back upon the various boundary disputes among the Latin-American republics the fact becomes plain that such controversies have their origin in the lack of clearness of the legislation dictated by the Spanish crown. The lack of clearness is easy to understand, for the geographical knowledge of the New World in the 1500's was imperfect.

The present territorial dispute started back in 1882 and on several occasions Peru and Ecuador have tried to come to an agreement. Once a Peruvian army invaded Ecuadorean territory, but was defeated at the battle of Tarqui. After the battle the Treaty of Guayaquil was signed. The date was Sept. 22, 1829.

Today, Ecuador makes claim that the treaty was of great importance. Apparently this treaty gave to Ecuador lands which Peru now claims. The contention seems logical, since Ecuador asks that the treaty be fulfilled as a treaty in force.

Agreed on Mixed Formula

In 1913 the two governments reached an agreement by establishing a so-called "Mixed Formula," that is, a formula "which skillfully and happily combined the claims of the two nations." This formula accepted the direct settlement and the arbitration of the years-old controversy.

Exactly what Ecuador and Peru expect to obtain is anyone's guess. Ecuador wants, of course, all the lands near to and on each side of the Amazon river, that part of the river which departs from Brazil and carries on along the boundary line of Peru and Ecuador. This is fertile territory and, possessing as it does the upper end of the Amazon, would supply raw materials to be shipped eastward to the Atlantic ocean, some thousands of miles away. Ecuador is saying little or nothing of what it does want. The delegates in Washington, that is the delegates from both countries, have sworn themselves to secrecy, all of which probably is as it should be, but is aggravating to an interested American public.

Date of Start Is a Guess

Just when negotiations will actually begin is anyone's guess. Meanwhile, both delegations are rustling through old documents, building up their cases and exchanging pleasant amenities. Relations are so cordial that one might presume that an agreement could be reached whenever paper and pens were supplied. But such is not the case. Peru appears to be comfortably entrenched in portions of the 100,000 square miles of land, and Peru is not likely to easily relinquish what it now possesses.

However, as already stated, relations are the most cordial. In fact, the meetings between the two delegations promise to be models of "retorts courteous." Peru's side to this boundary issue has not been presented: not presented to the writer. Later, after this brief article has been read, Peru will state its case. Such, of course, is to be expected.

G. H. C.

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Two Young Ladies

THIS summer I have been making the acquaintance of two persons, both young and both feminine. Odious as comparisons may be, in this case it is amusing to find likenesses and contrasts: likenesses that crop out through great dissimilarity of race and upbringing; contrasting traits which, as often as not, belong to the wrong one of the pair, where they completely belie appearances.

For instance, the elder young lady has still a long way to go before her third birthday. Why should she, in spite of her tiny frame, be fearless and friendly, whereas the other—a little younger, I admit, but a great deal heavier and clumsier—is shy and suspicious, for all her bulk? This contrast can be seen even in the way they smile: one ready and welcoming; the other grudging or deprecating. They are alike in one feature: their enormous brown eyes. But, in every other way, as far as outside looks are concerned, it would be hard to find a more ill-matched pair. One is fair, the other a brunette; the yellow head of hair is curly, the black one merely shaggy. One trots about with her sturdy body well under control; the other flops along like a loose-jointed seal. Neither of the two has any trouble in understanding what is said to her, or in expressing her wants, her likes and dislikes. One makes use of her glib, little tongue, which is always wagging; the other cannot speak. Yet she is only slightly handicapped by her lack of language, because of her eloquent, swishing brush of a tail. One is my granddaughter; the other my Newfoundland puppy. Now that they are properly introduced, let us see what we can make, on closer acquaintance, of Elizabeth and Mathilda.

* * *

"MY GRANDDAUGHTER IS AN unusual baby." You smile at this far from unusual statement, both those of you who have a grandchild of your own, and so have been known to say the same thing yourselves, and those who have met grandmothers before. Still, I warrant that at least the grandmothers among you will read this article through to the finish, so as to find out how this child compares with yours. While you read, will your whole attention be centered on the little girl I am describing, or will an image in your mind's eye, clearer than any picture I can conjure with words, flash between you and the printed page? It would interest me to see the bevy of young faces that start up between the lines as you grandmothers read—faces as fresh and gay as those on plaques by Della Robbia. *I* can see only one. It is a changeable face, which lights up in a gratifying way at the sight of someone she knows, an uncommonly cordial face. (I see you smile at the word "uncommonly.")

* * *

SHE HAS AN UNCOMMONLY pretty voice, too, no matter whether she greets me with a modern, "Heigh there, Grandma," or whether (as I am sure no other baby does) she practices some new word under her breath till she is sure she has mastered it, and can come out with it boldly. Sometimes she gives herself away with her liking for a hushed voice. If, as she sits on my lap, she is asked a question by some visitor, and I prime her so quietly that I hope no one else hears me, she repeats what I say in the same telltale whisper. She can, however, summon no such voice as Mathilda's, which, according to the man's own story, frightened a burglar who was about to drive off in the family automobile.

After that, Mathilda was a heroine, and, unrebuked, could eat up the book-club books as long as her appetite held out. Or if she preferred to gnaw the bases of the piazza pillars, why not? Better than to leave them for the termites.

* * *

THIS CHEWING ON everything is a young pastime, which the little girl gave up long ago. Though in actual years the child is the elder, as dogs reckon time, Mathilda should be the more worldly wise. More self-reliant perhaps she is, as in the matter of getting herself across a crowded street. Here, however, her bulk is a safeguard; even the most confirmed speeder slows down for a dog as big as a calf. But whether she is the more grown-up of the two remains a question. Both show in their mental processes the clear-cut, uncritical lines of association of a fresh, new mind. Whether it is Mathilda who will not come near anyone in an evening dress if there are loose chiffon ends floating about, just because she was once frightened by the parlor-maid's energetic shaking of a cheesecloth duster; or Elizabeth, who breaks into a conversation about horse-*back* riding, with "Let's play *back*gammon."

The dog is more possessive than the child. She wants everything that is being handed out, from caresses to food, and will push in between the base of supplies (which is probably the light in which she looks at all human beings) and any other would-be recipient. Elizabeth, too, dearly loves a present, especially one that comes wrapped up, so that she can untie it. Yet, if the "bungle," as she calls it, turns out to be intended for someone else, she is quite ready to pass it along.

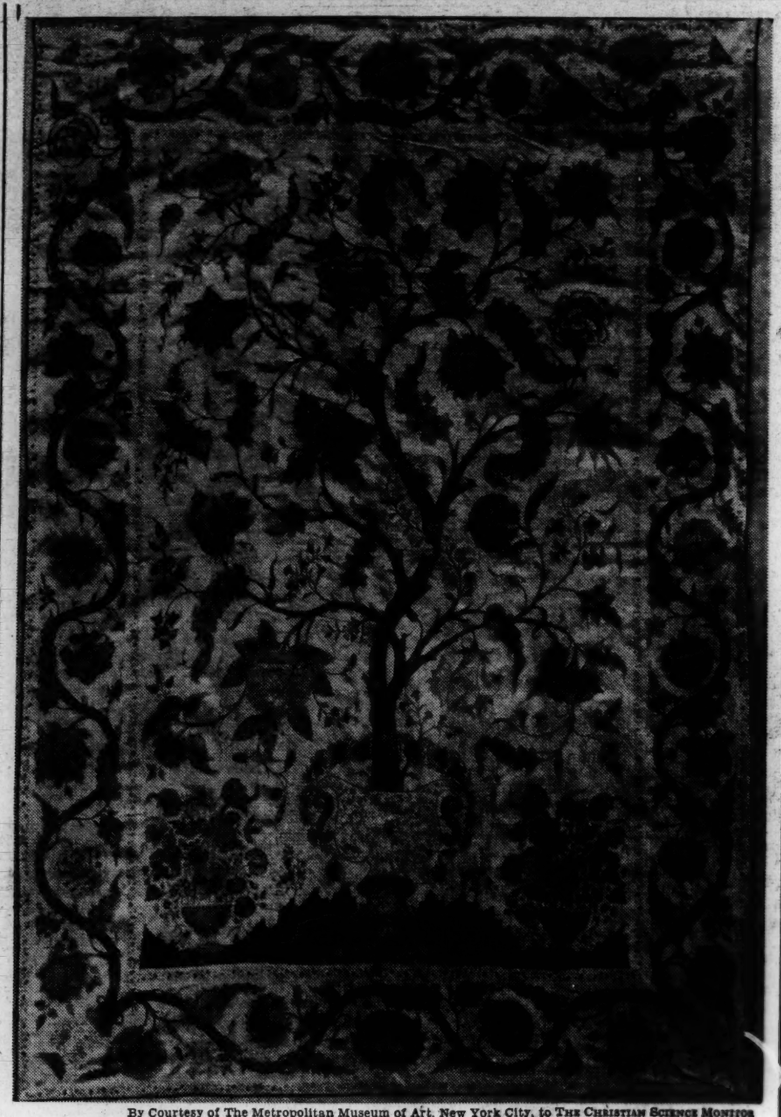
* * *

I MUST STOP WITHOUT really having described these children at all. What matter? As you sit by the fire with this paper in your hand, I have given you a quiet moment to think your own thoughts, recall your own stock of incidents, review your own images. Do just one thing, please, for me in return: remember that Elizabeth is an unusual baby—for who knows better than her grandmother?

P.R.

Through the Gates of Teheran

YOU cannot enter or leave Teheran except by a gate, which is named according to the direction of the road that leads away from it: the Meshed Gate, the Kasvin Gate, the Isfahan Gate, and so on. They are picturesque, coloured structures, faced with tiles—blue tiles, or black and yellow tiles—but dilapidated of course, like everything else. If you sit by the gate you will see the life of the city streaming discontentedly in and out of it: a string of camels, a drove of donkeys; some pedestrians; some veiled women; a car or two; some bicyclists—for every one in Persia rides a bicycle, and falls off it the moment he sees another vehicle approaching. It is quite instructive to sit by the gate for a couple of hours. You get a very good impression of the farmyard life of eastern countries, man so indissolubly jumbled up with his animals, especially here in Persia (even more so, if that were possible, than in Egypt or India), here in Persia, where motor transport is new, and railways nil, and where everything must be done on the back of pack animals. The camels arrive with boxes and bales from Bagdad, having been six or eight or ten weeks on the way; they arrive with petrol from the south, and very odd it is to see the English words on the crates: Highly Inflammable; then the donkeys come in, tiny grey donkeys, almost invisible, but for four poor little legs, under an enormous load of camel-thorn for fuel; then comes a flock of sheep, brown and black, their hard little hooves pattering just like rain over the gravel; then a gaggle of geese, driven by a child; then a man carrying two chickens. It is most remarkable, the extent to which the Persians carry chickens. Why they should walk about carrying them, in the way they do, is a mystery I never could fathom. They walk down the street, a chicken tucked under each arm, as a child might affectionately carry puppies. The fowls, too, display a special mentality in this country, for at any street corner you may see a man squatting beside a brass tray, on which sit two or more hens beside a couple of dozen eggs in a contented fashion quite unknown to the hen in England. Even the most crowded corner of the bazaar does not disturb them. It is equally likely that on the tray, instead of the hens, you will see a brood of young partridges, showing no more than the hens a disposition to stray.
—V. SACKVILLE-WEST, in "Passenger to Teheran." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)



By Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INDIAN PALAMPORE, OR BED COVER, OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

TEXTILES of India are famous the world over, fabrics having been found which were made there some five thousand years ago. Indian craftsmen seem to have evolved a number of methods by which to produce not only excellent weaves, extremely delicate in texture and handsome in design, but needlework, dyed and painted fabrics as well. European textiles have shown the influence of Oriental design in, for example, Gothic tapestries, and later in the Paisley imitations of Kashmir shawls.

This palampore was printed and painted, and thus it represents one of the two types of pattern applied to such decorative hanging: the mihrab pattern, consisting mainly of a tree-of-life. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries such painted and printed textiles were sent to Europe from India. And today we see manufactured reproductions sold cheaply and dispersed widely.

The tree-of-life is an ancient symbol which has been modified and altered through the ages. For some the tree might be an attractive design, inspired by nature with no ulterior implication; for others there would be symbolism in every detail, the roots, the trunk, the boughs and branches, the blossoms and birds. In this palampore we note the sinuous line of the trunk, the conventionalized flowers which seem in a patterned way to resemble carnations, and chrysanthemums, lilies and tulips. Urns below seem too fragile to bear such weights. At the lower right and lower left, there are bouquets which are flat and yet animated. Throughout, in fact, there is a marked feeling of vitality, of swing and movement, of freshness and spontaneity. Again we discover that stylized designs, flat and geometric as they may seem, can symbolize activity and growth convincingly.

D. A.

Sailing Off the Coast of Spain

ST. VINCENT is a corner on the Great Highway; sooner or later most ships pass within sight of it. We spent a night in the traffic. Steamers were all about us, some heading up for the Channel and the gray Northern Seas we had left behind, some rounding joyfully down to the south, seeming relieved at the prospect of serener waters before them, some standing out to sea for the Western World, some coasting down along Africa for the mysterious lands below the Line. Somewhere, at the end of the trail, there was a harbor waiting for each of them. We watched their lights as they came up out of the sea ahead, passed by, and went winking and glimmering out of sight again between the dark crest of the waves.

The cape was close aboard. As we drew near, the signs of summer welcomed us. The raw northeaster dropped to a gentle offshore breeze, bringing the smell of pine woods with it. The sea went down, the clouds vanished, the sun rose, clear, brilliant yellow, out of Cadiz Bay.

The Equinox had a strange surprise for us. For three days we were becalmed. . . . Whales came and played about us, day and night. With the current, we drifted slowly eastward, sighting the sand hills of St. Mary's and the lights of Cadiz. On the fourth day, off Cadiz, the breeze came.

The ropes shook, the blocks rattled and thumped the deck, the water began to talk beside the ship, the sails left off their idiotic clamor and went quietly to work. We heeled over and went ahead. After three days of calm and baking sunlight and glassy blue water so clear that the ship seemed suspended in the midst of it, it was a bewildering sensation to be under way again—unreal, and rather unpleasantly exciting. We took a new interest in living; we began to count time again; we looked ahead for Cape Trafalgar as if it were the only cape we ever hoped to pass.

Then we saw flying fish. They are things that the fairies must have made for their own delight, miracles of delicacy, fragile and elusive as dreams, of an ethereal blue, like the sky or the waves. They skip over the crests and go darting in swift swoops through the hollows; they vanish so quickly that one cannot be sure they are veritable creatures. Even the hard-eyed and sinful old mariners speak gently of them. . . .

By mid-afternoon Trafalgar was abeam. But we were no longer counting it a corner to be passed; we checked it off our list, simply, and looked ahead for Tarifa. We realized too keenly that we were nearly there.

The wind came up ahead through the Straits—we could see it coming, tramping along, feather-white on the water—and to avoid the short impeding sea we kept close to shore, under the hard and naked Spanish hills. Away to the south, piled up in the sky, were the mountains of Africa. The Gateway was closing in on us, and we had a continent on either hand. It was after dark when Tarifa opened out clear before us, and we began the long beat through the Straits.

So many men, through the long ages of history—and long before—had passed that way. A Roman galley pulling five banks of oars, booming in from the sea.

But the first men to pass went *out*. There is something magnificent in the insolence of it; they dared the gods to destroy them and went out. They left the self-surrounding land, cities and harbors, home and their friends, and stared Fear out of countenance on the vast empty Atlantic.—From "Blue Waters," by ARTHUR STURGES HILDEBRAND. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Mr. Whistler's Breakfasts

AN INVITATION to one of Mr. Whistler's "breakfasts" was prized by many persons almost as much as a royal command; more by some. Mr. Whistler brought together about his dainty, long, narrow "breakfast-table" in its long, narrow room, with pale, yellow-washed walls, a symposium of those persons in London most noted for wit or endowed with rare original talent of some kind. Sprinkled here and there for the sake, no doubt, of half-tones, were others whose chief qualification was the power of chastened and judicious appreciation. These symposiums were held by Whistler in his splendid studio, 33 Tite Street, at present the studio of Sargent. Whistler did not steadily occupy that place, which a depleted treasury sometimes caused him to forsake temporarily. According to the well-known story, when the bailiffs came in to dispossess him for debt, he pressed them into service as extra-men to help serve one of his famous breakfasts, after which he would retire to a low, rambling workshop up an alley way off the Fulham Road. There in solitary quiet he would bring forth another masterpiece to startle the world, and furnish him with the means of reentering beautiful Tite Street and taking up the thread of his more princely existence.

At these feasts the distinguished company used to admire the effect of a finger-glass containing a single flower—"note," as Whistler called it—placed here and there against the pale-canary distempered walls; and with a glance at the manly servitors of the viands, the guests would wonder if those were not his marvelous bailiffs, as a lady near me once murmured. These serving-men, who were supposed to be bailiffs,—if they were bailiffs,—heard good talk. Keen, fine, fiery darts sometimes flew around, and bitter as well as sweet was tasted at that table. Those who flattered Whistler—some tried it in fear, and came off trembling—were on trial for their wits. He resented the attempt at compliment that simply empties the paint-pot, and was intolerant of persons resembling a well-known woman in London of whom it was said, "Her teeth drip honey."

On one occasion, Whistler was in great spirits, saying something that sent a murmur of amusement and delight round the table. Oscar Wilde was there, and he brusquely and loudly interrupted, turning general attention toward himself by saying: "Good! good! good! Jimmy! I wish I'd said that!"

Whistler, with a persimmon-pucker of his lips, smiled and rasped back: "Never mind; you will." He flattened his elbows out across the end of the table as he glanced down it on both sides, still puckering his lips and smiling.
—From "Pleasures and Palaces": The Memoirs of PRINCESS LAZAROVICH-HREBELIANOVICH. (New York: Century, 1915.)

Solvable Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE healing of the "woman, which had an issue of blood twelve years," as related in the fifth chapter of Mark, shows that our illnesses are curable, no matter how long they have seemed to exist, no matter how tenacious they may have appeared to be. The woman had probably been attended by many physicians, but was growing worse instead of better, and these physicians would readily have admitted that her case was incurable. But was it? Not to her receptive thought and the compassion and spiritual understanding of Christ Jesus; for she was healed.

Disease, all manner of inharmony, may seem incurable to ignorance, to a misapprehension of the nature of God and true being. But to admit discord to be irremovable is to fail to differentiate between what seems to be and what is; it is to accept the entire panorama of sense depiction as being veritable and unmistakably reliable; it is to regard God, eternal Love, as responsible for all disaster, or else to admit that He is less than omnipotent.

But what Scriptural teaching do we find on this important subject? Christ Jesus proved that the five physical senses are deceptive and unreliable, and that their testimony can be corrected. He proved conclusively that Deity is good, and he made evident the omnipotence of everlasting Principle and the impotence of error.

In the book of Daniel we find the three Hebrew captives, about to be thrust into the burning fiery furnace, saying to the king (3:17), "Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king." Certainly there is no ambiguity about this. From first to last the Bible makes it plain that God is not unable or unwilling to bless and succor those who trust in Him, but that because of human fear, sin, and ignorance we run into difficulties. But there is, there always is, a way of escape. There is no sickness, malignant or long lasting, but can be healed by a sufficient understanding and application of divine Science. There is no sin, however obdurate or enthralling, but can be mastered by purity and spiritual understanding. There is no woe but may be dissipated by omnipotent Truth. Christian Science, rightly understood and applied, eradicates inharmony by the extermination of the supposititious causes, the errors of belief, from which the discord seems to spring.

On page 273 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states, "Human belief has sought out many inventions, but not one of them can solve the problem of being without the divine Principle of divine Science;" and on page 107 she says, "This apodictical Principle points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.'" In Christian Science we learn how to apply the law of God to liberate our consciousness from bondage to unreal beliefs. We find God as divine intelligence, all-power, who is the author of everything real and permanent. In God's universe everything, including immortal man, is under the perfect and benign control of infinite Truth. Thus there could be in it nothing discordant or distressing. The apprehension of this spiritual fact dispels fear and ignorance, corrects sin, and produces harmony in human experience.

Nothing is too small, nothing too large, to be considered in the light of Soul, and about which to seek divine guidance. Christ Jesus said (John 14:6), "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." In Christian Science we find Christ as the ever-present spiritual idea which destroys the illusions of mortal mind, the false sense of intelligence and being. Only as we receive the Christ in our own consciousness can we demonstrate the power of divine Mind, as Christ Jesus did. This demands consistent spiritual thinking on our part; in no other way can we realize the reality of goodness and the unreality of inharmony, and furnish evidence of the practicality of these facts. When we recognize our at-one-ement with Spirit and begin to live consistently with this fact, we shall find that the indestructible and real is that which is wholly good.

The salvation afforded by immortal Love may be intelligently sought and experienced here and now. In fact, there is no hope of victory from any other source. To him who gains spiritual understanding and trusts implicitly in divine power, all good is possible. Immutable and indestructible harmony is possible of realization and may be attained through divine Science. All error must yield to the true facts of being, which uphold everything that is immutable, perfect, and eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

I Will Go Through The Pass

I WILL go through the pass;
At the break of day I will go forth
Between the mountains.
Though my shadow be cast on the way,
Yea, though hour after hour my feet move forward in darkness,
Yet will I tread it under them.
Light, like raiment,
Shall clothe me.
Before and behind, into the valleys,
Into the watercourses,
Shall strike the lances of morning.

I will come through the pass;
At the close of day I will come forth
From between the mountains.
Shadows shall lie at my back,
And upon the heights, yea, upon the ranges,
Shall the splendor be fallen.
I will come down,
Into the pastures;
Into the places of peace
I will walk with my sandals,
And man may not measure the miles of my journey
Nor the strength of the staff within my hand.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

РАЗРЕШИМЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИСЦЕЛЕНИЕ женщины "которая страдала кровотечением двенадцать лет," о чем рассказывается в пятой главе Евангелия от Марка,—показывает нам, что недуги наши излечимы, хотя бы они и казались нам застарелыми, или упорными. Женщина, о которой идет речь, вероятно лечилась у многих врачей, но состояние ее не улучшалось, а только ухудшалось. По всей вероятности, пользовавшие ее врачи не задумались-бы сказать, что ее случай неизлечим. Однако, так ли это было в действительности? Нет, это не было так: потому что у женщины этой оказалась чуткая воспримчивая душа, и потому что Христос Иисус обладал чувством сострадания и духовным пониманием, женщина эта была исцелена.

Болезни и всякого рода негармоничные явления быть может и кажутся неизлечимыми, либо по неведению, либо из за ошибочных понятий о природе Бога и подлинного бытия. Но соглашаться с тем, что нельзя устранить нестройных явлений, значит проявлять полное неумение распознавать различие между тем, что нам кажется и тем, что есть на самом деле,—это значит принимать всю панораму образов, рисуемых нашими внешними чувствами, принимать, как нечто подлинное и заслуживающее полного доверия. Это еще значит-либо думать, что Бог, вечная Любовь, несет ответственность за все несчастия, либо допустить, что Он не всемогущ.

Но какие-же назидания по этому важному вопросу находим мы в писаниях? Христос Иисус доказал, что наши пять чувств обманчивы и ненадежны и что их показания могут быть исправлены. Он абсолютно доказал, что Бог добр, и сделал для нас очевидным, что вечный Принцип всемогущ, а заблуждение бессильно.

Мы читаем в книге пророка Даниила, что в тот самый момент, когда трех еврейских пленников собирались ввергнуть в огненую печь, они сказали царю (3:17): "Бог наш, Которому мы служим, силен спасти нас от печи, раскаленной огнем и от руки твоей, царь, избавит." Относительно смысла этих слов кажется не может быть сомнения. От начала до конца, на протяжении всей Библии ясно указывается на то, что Бог не лишен ни умения, ни желания благословлять и спасать тех, кто Ему доверяется, а если мы и попадаем в беды, то исключительно из за страха человеческого и греха, или по неведению. Но из всего имеется выход, имеется всегда. Нет такой болезни, злокачественной, или затяжной, которой нельзя было-бы исцелить, когда есть достаточно понимания божественной Науки и умения ее применять. Нет греха, хотя-бы самого закостенелого и всецело поработившего человека, которого нельзя было-бы преодолеть, благодаря духовному пониманию и духовной чистоте. Нет такого горя, которого нельзя было-бы рассеять всемогущественной Истиной. Понятая и примененная правильно, Христианская Наука искореняет дисгармонию, уничтожая те предположительные причины — ошибочные верования—вследствие которых возникает кажущийся разлад.

На странице 273 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит: "Человеческие верования придумали много изобретений, но ни одно из них не может разрешить проблемы бытия без божественного Принципа божественной Науки," а на странице 107 она еще говорит: "Этот доказательный Принцип указывает на откровение об Еммануиле, что значит 'с нами Бог'—верховное все-присутствие, освобождающее чад человеческих от всех зол 'которым подвластна плоть!'" В Христианской Науке мы учимся применению закона Божьего, с целью вызволить наше сознание из рабства у нереальных верований. Мы видим, что Бог есть божественное разумение, всемогущество, творец всего, что подлинно и прочно. В Божьей вселенной все решительно, включая сюда и бессмертного человека,—находится под совершенным и благотворным контролем бесконечной Истины. Поэтому в Его вселенной и не может быть ничего нестройного или тяжелого. Осознание этого божественного факта рассеивает страх и невежество, исправляет грешника и вносит гармонию в опыт жизни человеческой.

Нет ничего слишком малого или слишком великого, что не могло бы быть рассмотрено при свете Души, или ради чего не стоило-бы искать божественных указаний. Христос Иисус сказал (Иоанн 14:6): "Я есмь путь и истина и жизнь: никто не приходит к Отцу, как только через меня." В Христианской Науке мы видим Христа, как вездесущую духовную идею, уничтожающую иллюзии смертного разума, ложный смысл разумения и жизни. Только тогда, когда мы принимаем Христа в наше собственное сознание, можем мы демонстрировать могущество божественного Разума, как это делал Христос Иисус. Это требует от нас постоянного духовного мышленья: никаким другим способом мы не можем осознать реальность добра и нереальность дисгармонии и дать видимые доказательства практической действительности этих фактов. Признав наше единство с Духом и начав жить в согласии с этим фактом, мы увидим, что только то неразрушимо и реально, что вполне благо.

Мы можем уже теперь на земле разумно добиваться нашего спасения, даваемого бессмертной Любовью и можем его испытать теперь-же здесь на земле. На самом деле вовсе и нет другого источника, откуда мы могли-бы надеяться получить нашу победу. Кто приобретает духовное пониманне и всецело верит в духовную силу, для того все хорошее возможно. Неизменная и неразрушимая гармония осуществима и может быть достигнута через божественную Науку. Заблуждения в своем целом должно покориться перед лицом истинных фактов бытия, которых поддерживает все, что неизменно, совершенно и вечно.

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Moscow Workers Urge Action To Help Spanish Socialists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 15—Resolutions of Moscow workers are published here today demanding either that foreign assistance for Spanish insurgents immediately cease or that the Madrid Government "receive everything necessary for its struggle with bands of fascist insurgents and hired murderers assisted by fascist Germany, Italy and Portugal."

These resolutions, which in Russia ordinarily foreshadow governmental action, go a step beyond the Soviet note to the International London committee on non-intervention published in Moscow Wednesday, in which immediate consideration was demanded for the Soviet proposal that the minimum measure to prevent further assistance to the insurgents must be control of Portuguese ports by the British and French fleets.

The workers' resolutions assume a violent tone hitherto lacking. Together with the Government's note, they are regarded as indicating that the Soviets are ready to abandon the neutral position hitherto meticulously observed, if pressure upon Britain and France is ineffective.

One resolution declared: "The whole world has sufficient proof that international obligations have been violated by the ignoble villainy of fascist Portugal, Italy and Germany, who voluntarily signed an agreement for non-interference. The policy of fascist countries is intended to light new wars threatening mankind with imperialist butchery. Intervention in Spain must be ended by active assistance to the lawful Spanish Government in its struggle with fascist insurgents, by pillorying the fascist interventionists who are attempting to drown in blood a democratic republic."

Campus Courtesy Brings $1,500,000 To Dixie College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The cordiality of a student on the campus where Robert E. Lee once extended hospitality and set examples of courtesy and graciousness has enriched Washington and Lee University by approximately $1,500,000.

This, narrowed down, is the story of the bequest to Washington and Lee from Robert P. Doremus of New York, founder of a New York Stock Exchange firm, a business man who once visited the campuses of several southern colleges. Wandering about the Washington and Lee campus incognito, he met a student who was gracious to him. Mr. Doremus intended to bestow his estate upon some southern college as a memorial to his mother. The student's courtesy was the deciding influence. The student's identity is unknown.

The passing of Mrs. Jessie R. Doremus in New York recently released to the Virginia institution the huge bequest left by her husband.

Mrs. Doremus gave the university $100,000 for a gymnasium. The university's widely-known cotillons are held there.

Blue zircon Ring. 18kt. gold mount.... 75.00

Blue zircon Pin. 14kt. gold mount.... 50.00

Square-cut diamond and sapphire Ring. 14kt. gold mount... 225.00

Fashion forecasts have been interpreted by our designers and artisans with unusual brilliance and beauty. Your individuality can find expression in one of these exquisite models. . . . When requiring Gifts of unusual importance, such as the "Groom's Gift to his Bride," Birks offer an unequalled selection.

"When you require Gifts of importance"

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Remington-Rand Offer Strikers Peace Program

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The executive offices of Remington Rand, Inc., in a formal statement today announced the basis for the re-hiring of striking employes.

The statement follows:

"Four meetings have resulted from a request of union leaders for an appointment to see Mr. Rand (James H. Rand Jr.). Claire Bellows, Syracuse, Hjalmar Anderson, Middletown, Conn., and Charles Beer, Ilion, N. Y., attended these conferences in their individual capacities and returned to report to their unions the basis on which the strike can be ended.

"First—the strike, which affects only Middletown and Syracuse, is to be officially terminated. A second shift and additional manufacturing facilities are to be arranged to provide work for as many as possible of those who are still out of work. Those who attended the conferences expressed confidence that the new production schedule would take care of the unmeployment situation satisfactorily.

"Second—the matter of collective bargaining is settled by giving employees in each plant an opportunity to vote at an election to be held at each plant at a date to be announced later. After such election, both the company and the unions are to abide by the outcome of the voting. Fifty-one per cent of the employees must vote for either union or non-union representatives to make the election valid.

"Delay in accepting the terms approved by the company can only mean that fewer jobs will be left, as the company will begin to fill the night shift with new applicants after next Monday. All of the company's plants are now working at normal daytime capacity."

Phoenix Now Gets Mail At $1,000,000 Post Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Residents of Phoenix are now getting their mail at a $10,000,000 post office. A two-story building at Fillmore street and Central avenue, under construction for the last year, has finally been completed and occupied. The contractor's price was $475,000; cost of ground and furnishings brought the investment above the $1,000,000 mark.

In addition to the post office, 13 other federal agencies that have been renting quarters are housed in the new building.

Insurgents Plant Rebel Flag Within 25 Miles of Madrid

SAN MARTIN DE VALDEIGLESIAS, Spain, Oct. 15 (AP)—Fascist armies, in a new offensive, smashed their way to a point 25 miles west of Madrid today.

Three columns of fighters, under Gen. José Varela, took part in the drive.

Now the red and yellow flag of Spanish insurgence waves above the Alberche river near the village of Aldea del Fresno, only nine miles from the strategic center of Navalcarnero.

Two Madrid planes were shot down during the advance. One plunged in a vivid sheet of flame on the side of a hill just 100 yards from where General Varela stood talking to the Associated Press correspondent.

Spearhead of the advance was a column of steel-helmeted regulars, who pushed forward 13 miles under General Varela's personal command.

Another column, under Col. Handsche Castejon, rested at sunset at Chapineria, 9 miles east of San Martin.

The third column, under Colonel Barron, struck northward from Santa Cruz del Retamar, on the Maqueda-Madrid road, in another 9-mile advance.

Cheer for Socialists

Reports that Russia was contemplating withdrawing from the international "hands-off-Spain" pact, to give more aid to the Socialists than she has, created some cheer among government sympathizers.

The belief that a world war was "inevitable" was voiced by the newspaper Claridad, but it added that such a conflict might be delayed for some months because of what it called the "indisputable fact" that Germany has not completed her rearmament.

Bridge Blown Up

Fascists poured down on the Government militiamen at the Pelayos gorge from San Martin de Valdeiglesias and Pelayos. Behind the Madrid soldiers was the river, and they could only escape by fording it, for they had blown up the bridge behind them to make the insurgent advance more difficult if the Government defenders should be forced back.

The Government stand stemmed a retreat which came on the heels of seeming victory. Eagerly the militiamen had advanced toward Pelayos, even hoping to reach San Martin de Valdeiglesias, about four miles farther west.

Government planes prepared the way by bombing the insurgent lines and the troops stormed the fascist positions.

But the hopeful Madrid fighters were caught in a trap. Charging fascist cavelrymen and foot soldiers swung around the hills and pressed in on both flanks while insurgent planes unloosed cargoes of bombs.

There was no alternative but retreat. Some government soldiers waded across the Alberche and others clung to the gorge, setting up their machine guns.

In other sectors, however the Government claimed successes. It said heavy fighting was still going on at Oviedo, where insurgents were barricaded in a cathedral which had been shelled by Government artillery.

Toledo Sector Cleared

In the Toledo sector, south of the capital, the southern bank of the Tagus river virtually was cleared of Fascists, Government officers asserted. Madrid soldiers on the northern bank were heading for Toledo, they declared.

These officers said that a certain amount of demoralization was evident in insurgent ranks in the Toledo region.

Government lines around Olias del Rey, about seven miles north of Toledo, were pushed forward somewhat, but fighting was confined chiefly to an artillery duel in which the insurgents shelled the road between Olias del Rey and Cabanas de la Sagra, to the north.

Reports from Malaga, on the southern coast, said that Fascist planes bombed a German ship and abandoned gasoline tanks of the oil monopoly company there.

Madrid Government Cheered by Russian Efforts at London

MADRID, Oct. 15 (AP)—Government machine-gunners stuck to their posts in the Pelayos Gorge of the Alberche river today, striving to check a large force of fascist insurgents only a little more than 35 miles due west of the capital.

Southwest of Madrid the fascists squad, the second working until 2 a. m. Express wagons pick up shipments until that hour. Long hours have been called for here since Aug. 20."

Shipment of standard printed literature has to be finished by each party several weeks before the voting, so as to allow time for distribution. Packages sent out from a national headquarters are directed to state, county and local offices of the party, thence to be put into actual circulation. No party can build up a direct mailing list at its national center sufficient to reach all the voters.

After today's shipments are made, some 10,000,000 pieces will be left here to take care of late Republican demands.

Literature is sent as ordered from the field, and that shows how the different pieces, and hence how the various party arguments, are going with the public.

Sand Landscapes

Mrs. Anna W. Brown
Posing With Some of Her Sand Pictures

Artist 'Paints' With Sand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON BEACH, Fla. — Mrs. Anna W. Brown of Vero Beach, Fla., has found an inspiration in sand. She takes the bright yellow and orange sand, the somber grays and warm hues of brown, and combines them into lovely landscape paintings that attract considerable interest throughout the country.

"It started a few years ago when we were having a ditch dug on our property near Vero Beach," Mrs. Brown explained. "I noticed that vari-colored sands were being exposed. Counting them, I found 30 different shades. Right then I had the inspiration to use these natural tints in a painting, because they were so lovely there is their native combinations."

Develops Process

Having had previous experience as a painter of landscapes in oils and water colors, Mrs. Brown began experimenting for a process to use the sands sucessfully. In a short time she discovered a satisfactory method.

She uses a thick piece of cardboard, upon which she makes a rough sketch of the desired picture. Wetting a small brush with gum arabic she applies it to the cardboard on the area which is to be a definite color. The sand is then sprinkled on carefully. It is exacting work, requiring patience as well as skill.

Mrs. Brown's pictures were exhibited at the international exposition in Toronto, three years ago; in Chicago at the Century of Progress; last winter at the national exhibits in Rockefeller center and at many Florida fairs. A number of her best pieces are on display in the Florida exhibit at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio.

Active Career

Mrs. Brown was born in Oswego county, New York, in October, 1863. When a girl, her chief enjoyment was to trim old hats. Later she engaged in that business. Her next job was teaching music and oil painting. Other business ventures included photography, crocheting baby clothes for a Syracuse, N. Y., department store and raising sweet peas for a Syracuse hotel.

"My main business all these years has been being a housewife," Mrs. Brown said. "I love my home and enjoy making and keeping it comfortable. These other interests just came along and I've found them fascinating hobbies. I believe sand pictures are the most exciting, because they are the most unique. So far as I know, I have no competitor."

Army Planes Attack 'Enemy' Off Capes

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—Three squadrons of army planes—27 giant bombers—roared aloft from Langley field yesterday and headed out to sea to engage the "enemy" fleet lurking off the coast preparatory to attempting to dash through the Virginia capes to strike at Norfolk and Washington, D. C.

The "enemy," composed of the battleships Arkansas and Wyoming and nine destroyers, was located by navy patrol planes that left the naval air base at dawn and found the "enemy" 80 miles off the coast.

As soon as the "enemy" was spotted, the patrol planes radioed the position back to Langley field and the army bombers, standing ready through the night, soared away to the attack.

The patrol squadron, numbering 12 giant flying boats, were still at sea in contact with the enemy, but out of range of their anticraft guns.

The exercises was a part of the three-day war game being staged by combined army, navy and coast guard forces in the area to test the defense of the Chesapeake.

Eatmor Cranberries ARE HERE again!

ON SALE AT GROCERY AND FRUIT STORES

Parties Send Out Half Billion Buttons and Vote Literature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14—The last great shipment of literature for the presidential campaign was made yesterday by Republican National Headquarters here, bringing the Republican total close to 300,000,000 pieces. Democratic literature will shoot the two parties' production for the election far above half a billion.

No such propaganda machines have probably ever been seen before in history.

Besides the printed arguments, each party has poured out avalanches of campaign materials.

The Republicans are distributing 30,000,000 felt sunflower buttons, the most popular campaign symbol in many years. They are also putting out 9,000,000 of the usual buttons.

Buttons by the Million

Democratic buttons will number 15,000,000 it is found on inquiry at Democratic National Headquarters in New York city.

Each party is showering 10,000,000 windshield stickers over the country.

Output of posters finds the Republicans in the lead with 18,000,000. Their opponents have dispensed 9,000,000.

Trying to persuade the majority in a nation of some 125,000,000 calls for big planning.

"The main things are generally ordered by million quantities," remarked a buying executive in the Democratic offices in New York. "You can't make a dent unless you have a large supply."

The most expensive thing he added, is literature.

The apparatus hastily built up to take care of the delivery of literature from a national headquarters makes one of the most curious sights in American politics.

Truckloads of Literature

"When I came here on July 5, we had no facilities, no personnel and no literature, but today we have 323 people in our department and have distributed almost 200,000,000 pieces of campaign literature," said Burton Bigelow, director of correspondence and distribution at Republican headquarters here, as he prepared for his last huge day's work of the campaign.

"Our peak came last Saturday, when we received 13,000,000 pieces of literature from the printers, and sent out 13,000,000 pieces, making the entire handling 26,000,000.

"We have been averaging the dispatch of 10,000,000 pieces daily for a week.

"We shall ship in all from here, about 186,000,000 pieces, and our eastern headquarters in New York will send out 124,000,000 more. The total for the entire campaign will approximate 310,000,000 pieces.

Still It Comes

"Yet, this represents only our printed literature, and does not cover the total. In addition we are producing half a million sheets a day right here in our own printing department in the office. We have nine mimeographs going day and night, two multigraphs and a lithograph press.

"These machines are turning out stories sent to daily and weekly newspapers, speeches, materials for the women's divisions and other groups, etc, etc.

"Two shifts are in force in this

VISITING New York?

Things are humming . . . New York is at its best now . . . and The Paramount Hotel is New York's perfect expression of an up-to-date hotel. 20 floors of modern hotel luxury. In Times Square.

Every room has private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan . . . from $2.50 single, $4 double.

Special weekly and monthly rates.

HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK

"You don't need A LARGER SIZE FOR COMFORT"

FREE TREAD SHOES GIVE INVISIBLE *extra* WIDTH IN TODAY'S BEST STYLES!

THEY'RE miracles of comfort—these Free Tread Shoes by Wilbur Coon . . . so smart, youthful, and chic. For, so ingeniously has a master of design fashioned them—the forepart so trimly slenderized—they look no wider than the shoes you are wearing . . . yet give barefoot freedom.

No bunching up, no cramping, added room for the ball and toes. Now, in Free Tread Shoes, your foot lies in a *normal* position—looks neat, youthful, slender.

The heel snugly enclosed, the arch firmly supported, the waist securely encased—Free Tread Shoes are fitted at five points . . . adjusted to your feet as precisely as a tailor fits a suit—every variation taken care of. Now you walk, run, stand with perfect freedom. Yet here, in every particular—color, design, perforations, heels in four heights—is a shoe you will enjoy wearing.

Wilbur Coon 5 Point Fit

Step in for a leisurely try-on at any of the stores listed below. Let our expert fitters show you how this miracle in last design has been accomplished. See how smart, modish, and slender your feet look . . . how snug and comfortable they feel! All styles $10.

THAYER—This attractive new gypsy makes a wonderful firm fitting shoe. In black and brown kid. $10.

PENHURST—A style leader giving a perfect fit in low heeled shoes. In black and brown kid. $10.

CANTERBURY—A new six eyelet suede oxford trimmed with kid. Available in brown and black suede. $10.

FREE TREAD SHOES FIT NOT ONLY (1) LENGTH, (2) WIDTH, BUT ALSO, (3) WAIST, (4) INSTEP, AND (5) HEEL.

FREE TREAD SHOES *by Wilbur Coon*

Made by W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.—N. Y. Office, 47 West 34th St., Wisc. 7-6588

These dealers will be glad to show you Free Tread Shoes. Being expert fitters and having over 150 sizes available, they assure you a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes.

Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
Allentown, Pa.—Koreeto Shop, 21 North 6th St.
Asbury Park, N.J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer &\Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Shoe Shop, 33 Cannon St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Gee's Shoe Shop, 84 Church St.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Hilgendorff's, 1166 East Jersey St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Albert Hyman, 1037 Central Ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L.I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Av., Sutphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 602 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc., 845 Chapel St.
New London, Conn.—John Elion, 79 State St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. R. Nofsinger, Jenkins Arcade
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Union City, N.J.—Claridge Shoe Shop, 813 Bergenline Av.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N. W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington—Quality Shoe Store, 3rd and Market St.
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Mass. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

Enjoy Barefoot Freedom In Free Tread Shoes

FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon

Baltimore comes to Dalsheimer for expert fitting.

Buy Your Shoes at a Shoe Store

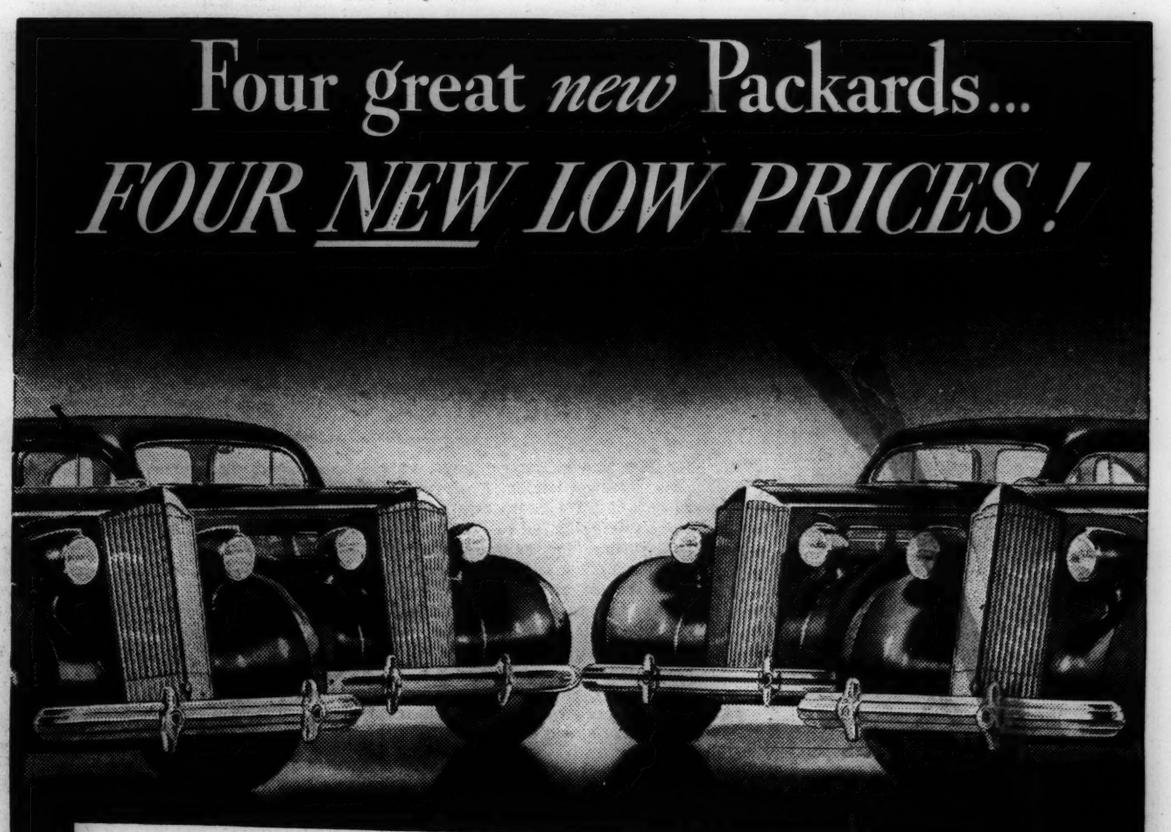
DALSHEIMER

WILBUR COON SHOE DEPT.
Second Floor - - - - PLaza 2622
213 NORTH LIBERTY STREET

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

S	P	A	R	K	L	E
H	A	R	E	■	E	N
E	S	S	■	C	I	D
■	T	O	■	A	S	■
P	U	N	■	R	U	N
O	R	■	E	E	R	O
D	E	N	O	T	E	D

Four great *new* Packards...
FOUR NEW LOW PRICES!



For 1937, Packard presents the top-quality car in each of four price classes

FOR 1937 Packard offers you the four greatest Packards ever built. Each is the leader of its price class. *And each sells for a new low price!*

The 1937 Packard Twelve is the finest car money can buy. It steps so far ahead mechanically for 1937 that there simply is no other make of car with which to compare it.

The 1937 Packard Super-Eight succeeds both last year's Eight and Super-Eight, and brings to motorists a combination of mechanical advancements which promise to revolutionize fine-car motoring.

The 1937 Packard 120 is proof that a car can be a sensation *three times in a row.* This car, whose outstanding performance has been the talk of the motoring world, is an *even better car this year.*

And—out of Packard's 36 years of experience in building fine cars, now comes a brand-new Packard *—The Packard Six.*

The greatest low-priced car America has ever seen

Priced at $795, list at factory, the new Packard Six is a car that is destined to completely re-shape the low-priced car picture! It brings to its field a combination of qualities that no car of this price has ever possessed before—*long mechanical life combined with long style life.*

The Packard Six, and its brother Packards, are now ready for you to see and drive. Come in at your earliest convenience and let us demonstrate the tremendous values these Packards offer this year.

THE BRAND-NEW PACKARD SIX
$795
And up, list at factory, standard accessory group extra

THE GREATER PACKARD 120
$945
And up, list at factory, standard accessory group extra

THE NEW PACKARD SUPER-EIGHT
$2335
And up, list at factory

THE ADVANCED PACKARD TWELVE
$3420
And up, list at factory

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Every Tuesday night—THE PACKARD HOUR, starring Fred Astaire—NBC Red Network, Coast to Coast, 9:30 E. D. S. T.

Republicans Charge Fraud in Voting Lists; Curley Announces Opening of Cotton Mills

Boston Today

Fraud Charged In Voting Lists

In preliminary steps of what they promised is to be a state-wide drive against fraudulent voters, the Republican State committee today produced 60 witnesses before the Boston Election Commission, and challenged the right of 30 Ward 21 registrants to be on the voting lists.

Disclosing they had employed private detectives to check considerable sections of the voting lists, Republican leaders charged before the commission that one of the 30 in question had gone so far as to assume the name of a deceased voter, and that the other 29 were guilty of double registration. Some had even come from Worcester and Arlington to register in Ward 21 at places allegedly later found to be bar-rooms, vacant lots or empty houses.

George L. Robb, Theodore P. Hollis, both Boston attorneys; Charles Alpert, Chelsea attorney, and Joseph J. Wolf, head of a secret service concern, appeared for the GOP committee. They presented evidence which the Commission said was sufficient to lead them to summon the questioned parties to a hearing next Monday.

From Ward 21 the Republicans expect to move into Chelsea, they revealed, adding that in their opinion "hundreds and possibly thousands of Massachusetts voters are illegally registered."

Because of the brief time left before the elections Republicans said they had little hope of accomplishing much before the Nov. 3 poll, but they emphasized their intention to prosecute all illegal registrants after the election.

They announced today they would have watchers at all polls to challenge ballots of those they had reason to believe were illegally registered.

Handwriting experts have been employed, the Republican State Committee announced, to check signatures in the Election Commission offices.

Mills to Open, Curley Announces

The whirr of the cotton mills could be heard in Governor Curley's office today.

With considerable satisfaction, he advised newsmen at his press conference that two important cotton mills, closed for some time, will reopen within the next three weeks, furnishing employment to hundreds of operatives. The Governor's forecast was based upon a report from James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

The Nashewana Mills at New Bedford, shut down for more than a year, will re-open next week. This was decided by a vote of the directors, according to the Moriarty-Curley announcement, after engineers employed by the firm reported that present market conditions show $1.75 a share could be paid on common stock. Eighteen hundred operatives, according to the Governor, will find work.

Representatives of an English firm are now on their way to this country, the Governor said, to take over the operation of the Durfee Mills in Fall River. They are bringing with them 15 persons to teach the English system of weaving. This mill is expected to re-open within three weeks.

"A good day for the work and wages program," concluded Governor Curley.

New Nash Models Shown to Dealers

Nash's contribution to 1937 motoring made its debut in Boston today at the Nash Sales Company headquarters, Commonwealth avenue. Occasion was the district dealers convention, with more than 400 dealers and their salesmen looking over the new line.

Nash cars which have been leaders in the trend toward streamlining with wide front seats, showed further extension of these characteristics in the new models, which are not ready as yet for public presentation.

In the various types the cars are longer and larger. There is no re-vamping of last year models. In fact, C. H. Bliss, vice-president and director of sales, pointed out this morning that every die used in stamping out the 1937 models was designed especially for this year's production.

One of the Nash features which is particularly pertinent in these days of trailers is the arrangement whereby the seats can be converted into a full double bed in the rear of the car for campers.

Harold Hart, local Nash distributor, opened the meeting and was followed by Courtney Johnson, general sales manager who presented movies telling of factory operations in building the new cars.

By a Staff Photographer The Massachusetts Institute of Technology as Seen From the Air

High Record Set For Registration

Boston today awaited the November election with a voting list of 356,342—largest in its history. This heavy Boston turnout of voters was largely instrumental in raising Massachusetts' voting lisis to more than 15 per cent above those of the last presidential elections in 1932.

Last-minute rushes in registration places throughout the State threatened at times to overwhelm the large corps of workers under the various election commisioners. All the large cities showed an increase in their voting lists as the dead line for registration came at 10 last night.

Braintree, with a reported loss of 93 voters, was the only community to show a decline. Worcester, Springfield and New Bedford announced increases each ranging around 10,000 voters.

True to predictions in Boston, a throng of 7244 persons managed to get their names on the voting lists during the last day of registration in this city. These helped to build Boston registration figures to a total of 51,678 more than the number in the last presidential election.

At City Hall alone more than 3000 were registered between 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. In other parts of the city, 22 registration places were open from 6 to 10 p. m.

Despite the herculean efforts of registration workers to give prompt service, the thongs were so great that many persons had to wait in line at City Hall for more than one hour.

New registrations in the city this year totaled 83,290. Of the full voting list of 356,342, the names of 273,052 are carried over from previous years. Since the primaries last month, 36,787 names have been added to the lists of those who will vote in the general elections.

Fishermen Warned Around Nantucket

Warnings that danger threatens those hardy fishermen who persist in fishing off Nantucket Shoals directly in the lanes of liners and transatlantic vessels were sounded today by the Boston branch of the hydrographic bureau of the Federal Government.

Complaints have been made by captains of larger vessels during the past few weeks charging that several collisions have been narrowly averted during the summer. At times this season, while the mackerel were schooling off the Shoals, a large fleet of seiners have operated in the area.

Fog frequently blankets the vicinity. Captains of liners report that several times fishing vessels have loomed through the fog directly in their path. Liners en route from Europe to New York use this lane to get their bearings off Nantucket Light.

New Disturbance Closes Haywood-Schuster Mill

FRANKLIN, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Haywood-Schuster mill, scene of labor disputes for the past eight weeks, closed indefinitely today.

The plant, which normally employed 300, re-opened this week after an injunction had been issued restraining the union from interfering with the conduct of the business.

There was a disturbance outside the plant on Tuesday resulting in one arrest, while this morning, the car of a worker, who did not know the plant had closed, was stoned.

Compton Outlines Research Project

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today turned his attention to working out the details of his $12,500,000 expansion program outlined yesterday before the autumn meeting of the Institute Corporation.

Primarily the campaign will begin with a search for the necessary funds, though competent observers feel certain the program would not have been announced unless the corporation had a pretty good idea where to look for support. An expenditure of $2,750,000 for new buildings and equipment, with a capital fund of $9,750,000 to produce an annual income of approximately $390,000, constitute the ultimate objectives, Dr. Compton explained today.

The plans include a new dormitory to house 100 students; a large gymnasium, or an addition to Walker Memorial, the student recreation center; a biological engineering laboratory; funds for research and fellowships, extension of the institute's high voltage research projects; a new aeronautical wind tunnel, and a naval towing tank.

Expressing belief that America is now prepared for a period of relative prosperity, Dr. Compton told The Christian Science Monitor:

"We need now to pay active attention to the needs and opportunities with which we find ourselves confronted, needs and opportunities which have in part been disclosed by our intensive study in the past few years. Some of these opportunities show such promise that their neglect

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Harvard Poll Favors Landon

Harvard will vote Republican in the national election, according to the poll made by the Harvard Crimson yesterday. The university as a whole gave Governor Landon a majority of 165 votes.

The results of the poll:

	Roosevelt		Lemke	
	Landon	Thomas	Browder	
College	1016	995	72	19	35
Business	252	96	6	0	3
Law school	51	52	1	0	1
Faculty	66	77	3	0	5
Totals	1385	1220	82	19	43

Total Votes—2681

An interesting sidelight was made on the eve of the poll, Tuesday, when 81 faculty men pledged support of Roosevelt. Arthur M. Schlesinger, professor of history, issued the statement which read: "We, the undersigned, judging Franklin D. Roosevelt, both by his concrete achievements and by the spirit of constructive liberalism which has guided his policies, declare our intention of supporting him for re-election to the presidency."

The list of signers, composed mainly of men in the social sciences, included Felix Frankfurter, professor of administrative law in the law school, and profs. W. Y. Elliott and A. N. Holcombe of the government department.

Auto Clubs Start Protest on Taxes

Visions of that night when shadowy figures with Indian headdress silhouetted against the sky dumped chests of English tea into Boston harbor were summoned out of the past today to illustrate a situation which the Massachusetts Federation of Automobile clubs says is the historic Tea Party's counterpart.

Diversion of highway funds in Massachusetts, the federation contends, subjects resident motorists to double taxation "of a sort that at one time might have induced rebellion."

"It subjects the motor vehicle owner to double taxation," the federation broadside said, "first as a citizen and secondly as a motor vehicle owner. A disproportionate share of the cost of government is imposed on him."

This pronouncement was made public in the Federation urging 100,000 motorists to sign the petition asking legislative approval for a constitutional amendment referendum to stop diversion of taxes.

In Boston, Franklin E. Jordan, manager of the Boston Automobile Club, announced he had petitions for 14 towns at headquarters in the Statler hotel building. From Haverhill, William H. Emery, manager of the Haverhill Club, reported marked success in getting signers at meetings of the Grange and other community organizations.

An effort is being made to get a minimum of 5000 signers in every county.

"In bygone days," the statement said, "those who traveled the toll roads paid for them. So today those who travel our highways pay for them through the gas tax. In each case those who traveled most, paid most.

"Pre-eminently a fair tax when used for improvement of highways they travelled, the tax became most unfair to travelers when diverted to purposes not connected with highways. In other days, diversion would have begotten rebellion. 'Double taxation' today, it would have been 'taxation without representation.'

"Contributing their full share of taxes paid by all citizens, motorists also pay special taxes for highways. In the gasoline tax, they pay for highways in direct proportion to their use of them, and their need of them. When the gas tax is diverted, motorists are not getting what they pay for and in exactly that measure are paying again for things for which they have already paid."

Gloucester Pier Approval Sought

Governor Curley today requested William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, to seek Federal approval, and thereby release Federal funds, for the building of the new Gloucester Fish Pier on Five Pound Island. This site recently was agreed upon as best suited to the project.

The pier, when completed, will furnish employment for 1000 men.

The project will be financed as follows: $660,000 from the Commonwealth; $540,000, Federal grant; $100,000, City of Gloucester; $100,000, the Gloucester Pier Association, the operating company.

Paul Curley Suits Settled

In the records of the Suffolk Superior Court, "judgment satisfied" was written today when two suits demanding $15,000 from Paul Curley, son of Massachusetts' Chief Executive, were settled for one dollar and "other valuable consideration."

The proceedings were instituted by Alice Stephens and Charles R. Holeman, both of Boston. The former sought $10,000; Holeman, $5000, for damages incurred in an auto accident with young Mr. Curley on June 18. Both petitioners claimed the Curley car—bearing two license plates, S2 and 350—was illegally registered.

Gatelee Lays Red Charges On Coughlin

Massachusetts Labor Head Decries 'Bullets or Ballots' Speech

Dictation Alleged

In what is probably the most excoriating attack he has yet experienced in his political career, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was today charged with being a more "fervent Communist than even Earl Browder himself."

The charge came from John F. Gatelee, president of the potent Massachusetts Federation of Labor, second largest state labor organization in the United States.

'Lifelong Penance'

In an open letter to the Detroit radio priest, Mr. Gatelee urged him to "stand before a mirror and listen with the ears of a true priest to some of your recent utterances, and I am quite sure that if you do this, you will be obliged to impose upon yourself such a penance, that all the days of your life would not suffice in which to make adequate atonement."

Reciting his reasons for making the communistic charge, Mr. Gatelee wrote: "I base the communist assertion on your alleged statement that you were in favor of bullets if ballots didn't prevail. No dyed-in-the-wool Communist would fail to agree with those sentiments.

"You have dictated the choice of candidates," Mr. Gatelee continued, "both in the nation and in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and your act in this connection is truly in line with the communistic philosophy of destroying the faith if the people in Democratic institutions."

Mr. Gatelee then swung his sharp pen to criticizing the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's conduct in the matter of the tiff in Providence this week with John J. Barry, a reporter for the Boston Globe.

Violence Opposed

"By your offer to physically brawl with individuals who disagree with you," said Mr. Gatelee, "you have shown an intolerance which aptly fits my conception of the Communist."

Disclosing that he is himself a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Gatelee wrote: "As one who kneels at the same altar as yourself, it is hard for me to reconcile your venomous attacks, your un-Christian denouncements, with the teachings of our faith, which I received in my boyhood.

"In conclusion," Mr. Gatelee said, "might I suggest that in view of the fact you wear the vestment of a highly respected church which is loved by millions of wage earners in America, that if you continue to be a true representative of Joe Stalin in Russia, you ought at least remove from your person the insignia of that great church."

Serious Political Blow

Mr. Gatelee's letter is generally regarded as a serious blow to the radio priest's political ambitions in Massachusetts, possibly the nation. Before the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's visit here this week it had been presumed that his Rhode Island and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

O'Brien to Stay In Senate Contest

THOMAS C. O'BRIEN, Union Party candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts and also his party's vice-presidential nominee, today declared he is "positively not withdrawing from the senatorial race."

His declaration was prompted by reports reaching Governor Curley that he expected to withdraw from the Senate race in order to devote more time to campaigning for Vice-President in the West.

When the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was here this week he said that Governor Curley had called him on the long distance telephone three or four times pleading that Mr. O'Brien be withdrawn from the local picture so that his own senatorial race might have a clear track.

Both Major Parties Support Civil Service in Rhode Island; Curb on Political Jobs Is Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15 — With both the Democratic and Republican platforms approving a civil service system to prevent "dual officeholding" and eliminating politics as a means of obtaining state jobs, the officials of the Rhode Island government are laying a foundation for reform.

In explaining the program, Budget Director Christopher Del Sesto told newspaper men that "both major parties this year have platform pledges for state civil service; and no matter which party takes control of the Government in 1937, we should lay the groundwork now."

Democrats Began It

The movement for state civil service was started by the Democrats more than a year ago, when the party became split wide open; not because the Republican position holders were dropped, but because patronage was confined to certain groups and the jobs were not sufficiently widespread. In some instances, it was charged, entire families were given posts in state departments, while veteran party workers were ignored.

In addition to the state civil service move, Mr. Del Sesto said that tomorrow is the deadline for state department directors to submit to the budget director and comptroller their estimates of appropriations for their need for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937.

This year, for the first time, they will be asked to classify all their employees according to the type of work and salaries, together with a scale of maximum and minimum payments which the directors believe should be paid each class of employee.

Uniformity Designed

He said that he will then work out a classification of uniform salaries and wages within each department, which the departments will be forced to accept.

"The purpose of this step is to establish uniformity within each department, so that in the succeeding years this uniformity can be extended to the entire state government," he notified department heads.

He further stated that for many years great disparity has existed in remuneration of employees doing the same type of work within the state departments and divisions and in the state government as a whole. This condition was said to be the result of the political backing enjoyed by the job holders.

Special Session May Be Called On Social Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Social security board officials said today Connecticut's enactment of unemployment compensation legislation would bring to eight the number of fields in the federal security program open to Connecticut citizens.

Connecticut already is receiving federal allocations under the social security act for aid in seven of the ten fields covered by the federal program. Reports published in that state said Gov. Wilbur F. Cross planned to convene a special session of the legislature shortly after election to consider unemployment compensation as well as a necessary revision of the state law regarding presidential electors.

Payments in March?

A spokesman for the social security board said that if Connecticut passes a satisfactory law in November, quarterly payments from the Federal Government probably would start by March, although the first payment would be sufficient to act retroactively to the date the act took effect.

Under the law, the Federal Government will contribute the cost of administration of the act. In addition, employers of more than eight people, who pay the federal unemployment compensation tax, will be remitted up to 90 per cent of the amount they pay the state for the same purpose.

In addition to the unemployment compensation program, the only activities under the federal social security program, in which Connecticut now does not participate, are aid to dependent children and services for crippled children.

Connecticut receives funds for aid to the needy aged, the needy blind, maternal and child health services, child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, public health services and the federal old-age benefits, which will begin in 1937.

Quick Liquidation Of Amoskeag Plant Planned by Board

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 15 (AP)—Amoskeag Industries, Inc., new owners of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's plant, planned to meet late today in preparation for quick liquidation of the property and equipment.

Arthur E. Moreau, president, said the corporation board would meet at the mills to act upon a number of debts incurred when the committee took over the huge plant.

The committee has before it, said Mr. Moreau, a recommendation to open a store from which old machinery and other supplies could be offered for sale.

Banker Predicts Free Advice To Home Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Radical changes in home-thrift banking for Massachusetts and all the other 47 states of the nation were predicted here today by Raymond P. Harold, treasurer of the Worcester (Mass.) Home & Equity Co-operative Banks. Speaking to 4000 bankers, Mr. Harold was addressing the annual convention of the United States Building & Loan League, now in session at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

"The new banking service," Mr. Harold said, "will supply home-owners not only with sound financing, but also with all facilities needed to protect home builders and home buyers against costly mistakes in their purchases.

"Every important home-thrift bank of the future," Mr. Harold said, "will employ one or more prominent architects as a part of its regular staff, to help home builders in selecting exactly the type of plans they need and want.

"Furthermore, an appraisal department will be at the service of prospective home-owners to help in determining the fair price which should be paid for any specific property.

"In the banking offices, or conveniently adjacent thereto, will be a display room showing the different types of building materials, household equipment and appliances that are available and giving such information regarding each as is shown by authentic tests. Such products will be on display only and not for sale."

Judge Ralph M. Smith, president of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank and retiring president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, told the national convention that lawyers serving co-operative banks should give active attention not only to the technical duties consigned to their care, but to the study of policies for the welfare of their banks as a whole, and for the active promotion of the banks' interest.

Other Massachusetts co-operative bankers attending the convention include Herbert F. Taylor Jr. of the Boston Co-operative Bank and Massachusetts Co-operative Central Bank; Lawrence H. Marston, treasurer of the Malden Co-operative Bank and national president of the American Savings & Loan Institute. Christopher L. Billman, president Workingmen's Co-operative Bank, Boston; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, president Volunteer Co-operative Bank, Boston, and Edmond F. Dagnino, treasurer Boston Co-operative Bank.

Gillis Refuses To Turn on Heat In Newburyport

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, known in political circles for his ability to "turn on the heat," wouldn't today—so overcoats, hats sweaters and gloves were the order of the day at City Hall. The reason—no coal. The trouble, no funds to buy coal.

Mayor Gillis, meanwhile, stood on a street corner where a weak sunshine made out of doors slightly more comfortable than City Hall.

Bossy pulled his overcoat a little tighter and talked of this and that, particularly about the city's councilmen. They, he intimated, wanted to do things their way. They, he further intimated, could get themselves out of this fix.

The Mayor said he had no intention of requesting the council to approve a transfer of funds from other sources to replenish the hall's depleted maintenance fund, and that furthermore he was not worrying.

First of all, he spends only an hour and a half a day in the hall, and secondarly, he smiled, "I'm going to wear my overcoat."

Art as Liquor Trap for Youth

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15 (AP)—The necessity of "capturing youth and luring millions of women into the toils of the alcohol habit has led to the use of every quality and technique of art, color and imagination" on the part of the liquor interests, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Evanston, Ill., national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said in an address here last night.

Neglect Found Common Cause In Delinquency

Connecticut Judge Says Respect for Property Must Be Taught

Punishment Futile

Real Answer to Problem Lies in Prevention of Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15—"We have to be educated to the concept of rights of property and to the necessity for respecting them," Judge Edward L. Dennis of Windham County Juvenile Court told members of the criminal law section of the Connecticut State Bar Association, addressing that body on what the State is doing to rehabilitate juvenile offenders.

"Most people are inclined to view with considerable indulgence the escapades of a small boy along these lines," Judge Dennis is quoted as saying in the current quarterly bulletin of the office of the chief Juvenile Court probation officer, "but when the boy grows older and steals something of greater value, society is not so lenient.

Seek to Find Cause

"Under our statutes we grade the punishment for larceny according to the value of the property stolen and the circumstances of the theft. In other words, we base our effort at crime control upon the theory of punishment, seeking to make the offender atone in proportion to the value of the property taken.

"It may be that from the standpoint of the protection of society at large, penalties must sometimes be exacted as a means of deterring others from the commission of like offenses, but in the work of the juvenile courts with delinquent children we do not look at the problem as one of punishment.

"We are seeking to find and correct the causes of delinquency. Whether a child's case is dismissed, whether he is put on probation, or whether he is sent to the Connecticut School for Boys, our purpose is always to handle his case in such a manner that he may be cured of his tendency to transgress, cured from inside himself and not from the outside; cured because something inside him makes him want to shun the wrong and do the right."

Handicaps of Environment

These offenders are almost always boys and girls who have been neglected, Judge Dennis said. On their handicaps of environment he suggested that some of them have not had enough to eat nor enough to wear, nor even a decent roof over their heads. They have not had sympathetic teachers in school; they have not gone to church; they have had no places to play; they have not had the right kind of work to keep them busy. In many ways, he said, they have been neglected, and the consequence has been exactly the consequence which might be expected—they have grown in the wrong direction. Nearly every one of them, he declared, if given attention in time, could have been made to grow in the right direction.

"We need to ferret out these neglected children at the earliest possible moment. Bad behavior habits in children are not something which spring at once into full bloom and flower; they are the result of a long and gradual growth going step by step from bad to worse. The sooner we can detect growth in the wrong direction, the better chance we have of remedying the situation and diverting that growth into a proper channel."

Punishment Futile

Punishing crime after its commission, Judge Dennis contended, is futile. "The answer to the problem lies in prevention," he said.

The Juvenile Court, as now constituted, Judge Dennis explained, is more an agency of social rehabilitation than anything else. It has powers to hear and determine, and decide the custody of individuals, but its effort goes further than that. It is one more unit in a great chain of social agencies. Its primary purpose is to seek out and find all neglected and delinquent children and then try to change their attitude toward life by securing for them proper homes, proper education, proper religious training and proper recreation, to the end that they may not develop into liabilities upon society but may become assets.

Japanese People Held Peace-Loving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15—Though the militaristic faction may now be in control of Japan, the Japanese people are "peace-loving," the Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas, Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire, says as a result of his recent visit to Japan.

"It was said to me in Japan," he goes on to point out, "that the people have been intensely national and they now promise to become just as intensely international. As a people, they are peace-loving and, taken as a whole, I doubt if they like war any better than we do The militarists, however, have gained control to a degree that hardly would be possible here and Japanese troops apparently have entered upon a career of conquest.

"The Japanese appear to be deeply interested in their religions, Shintoism and Buddhism. They revere the shrines of those faiths and the beautiful shrines at Yamada are visited yearly by from 900,000 to 1,000,000 pilgrims. The Christian church, undoubtedly, is small. It is, however, vigorous and alert, and Japanese who have embraced Christianity are plainly enthusiastic and sincere.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued mostly overcast tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Friday, possibly showers in the north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably showers in the north portion, slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	53	Minneapolis	52	56
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	70	80
Chicago	56	76	New York	62	62
Denver	52	76	Norfolk	70	76
Helena	44	60	Philadelphia	62	70
Jacksonville	74	78	St. Louis	54	78
Kansas City	60	78	San Francisco	58	74
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	64	72
Miami	78	84			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 15.
B—Maximum, Oct. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:18 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Friday, 11:38 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COPLEY—"Come Home to Roost," a comedy by Fred Herendeen, starring Mary Young and Herbert Yost. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter, Edward Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"My American Wife," with Francis Lederer and Ann Sothern. 3:05, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track," with Warner Oland. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

TREMONT — "Wife vs. Secretary," featuring Jean Harlow, Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 9 a. m., 12:01, 3:19, 6:35, 9:52. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Ida Lupino and Francis Lederer. 10:27 a. m., 1:44, 5:01, 8:18. Tomorrow: "In Person," with Ginger Rogers and George Brent. Also Ronald Colman in "The Tale of Two Cities."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Postal Inspector," with Richard Cortez and Patricia Ellis. 2, 5, 8:05. "The Last of the Mohicans," featuring Randolph Scott and Binnie Barnes. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "March of Time." 3:05, 6:05, 9:15.

BOSTON—"The Big Game," with James Gleason and June Travis. 10:48 a. m., 1:49, 4:50, 7:51, 10:35. Stage: Ken Maynard, cowboy star, with his horse "Tarzan." Also "Frontier Follies."

MODERN—"Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Adolphe Menjou and Alice Faye. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:33. Also "A Son Comes Home," with Mary Boland and Julie Haydon. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:25, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Gus Van's Garden Party." "Paramount Pictorial." "Hills of Old Wyoming." "Going Places." "And So to Wed." latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—George O'Brien and Irene Ware in "O'Malley of the Mounted." 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "The Devil Doll," featuring Lionel Barrymore and M. O'Sullivan. 3:35, 6:20, 9:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Sworn Enemy," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9. Tomorrow: "The Devil is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Also "They Met in a Taxi."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1:22, 4, 6:35, 9:15. Paramount: 9:33 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

MEMORIAL—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10, 12:08, 2:16, 4:24, 6:32, 8:37. Preview of "Romona," 10 p. m.

UPTOWN—"Walking on Air," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel, Gertrude Michael and Erik Rhodes. 1:05, 3:45, 6:30, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep," "The March of Fashion," "Hawaiian Memories," and other shorts.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

METROPOLITAN—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Stage: Dave Apollon and his 1936 revue. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Dimples." Stage: Hal Kemp and his orchestra with "Paradise Follies."

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Cesar Franck's "The Beatitudes" presented by the WPA. 8:15.

Other Events

WPA LECTURE—"Bermuda" by Edna B. Smith, with instrumental trio and movies. Hyde Park Branch Library, Harvard Avenue. 8.

NEW ENGLAND TRAFFIC CLUB — Monthly meeting. Talk by Neal O'Hara. Dinner at 6:30. Copley-Plaza Hotel.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS SOCIETY —Illustrated lecture on "Winter Explorations in the Yukon" by Bradford Washburn. Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street. 8:15.

CITY CLUB—Discussion of "Republican National Issues" by Raymond W. Bellamy. 7:45.

ESPERANTO SOCIETY—Free demonstration of the Cseh method of teaching Esperanto. Hotel Gralyn, 20 Charlesgate West. 8.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

Topics of Changing Times Set for Ford Hall Addresses

The twenty-ninth season of the Ford Hall Forum will open Sunday evening with an address by Ernst Toller, author of "I Was a German," on "Are You Responsible for Your Times." According to forum officials, Mr. Toller's subject expresses this winter's theme, and begins a series of answers to the challenge they feel is being hurled at democracy.

In his announcement of the coming season, David K. Niles, director, states that every forum member is awake to the danger confronting democratic countries abroad as well as on this continent. A program has been arranged that will present to members leaders of public opinion from England, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Spain, as well as the United States. These speakers include:

Oct. 18: Ernst Toller—"Are You responsible for Your Times?"

Oct. 25: "Does the Constitution Function for the People?" S. Miles Bouton, "Yes": John Spivak says "No."

Nov. 1: Lord Bertrand Russell—"Why I am Neither Fascist nor Communist."

Nov. 8: Special meeting to commemorate Mr. Justice Brandeis' eightieth birthday.

Nov. 15: Norman Thomas—"The Roosevelt program as a Socialist Sees It."

Nov. 22: Herbert Agar—"The Need for Conservation in Government." John T. Flynn—"What's the Matter With Us Now?"

Nov. 29: Constantine A. Oumansky, counselor of embassy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—"The New Russian Constitution."

Dec. 6: Emil Ludwig—"Living Makers of History."

Dec. 13: Lord Marley—"Fugitives From Fascism."

Dec. 20: Salvador de Madariaga, formerly Spain's ambassador to the U. S. A., "Outline of a Sensible Government for Sensible People."

Dec. 27—Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

Jan. 3—Gen. Smedley D. Butler.

Jan. 10: Sir Arthur Willert—"Europe—1937."

Jan. 17: Dorothea Brande—"Wake Up and Live!"

Jan. 24: Abbé Ernest Dimnet.

Jan. 31: Gerhart Segar.

Feb. 7: Jennie Lee.

Feb. 14: Erskine Caldwell: "Tobacco Road."

Feb. 21: Dr. Alfred Adler, famous Viennese psychologist.

Feb. 28: Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto—"Internationalism and Nationalism in Japan."

March 7: Prof. Harry A. Overstreet.

March 14: Langston Hughes—"The Ways of White Folks."

March 21: Count Raoul de Sales—"France." Dr. Helgo W. Culemann—"Germany."

March 28—To be announced.

April 4: John Haynes Holmes.

April 11—Prof. Harold J. Laski.

April 18: Dr. Aleaxnder Meiklejohn—"Should Teachers Discuss Controversial Subjects?"

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Security Act Plan Defined to Women In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, N.H., Oct. 15—"Under the Social Security Act the Federal Government and the States enter into a working partnership to meet the present needs of specific groups of people who cannot help themselves, and to budget against future needs of those now employed in business," John Pearson, New England regional director of the Social Security Board, told the members of the New Hampshire League of Women Voters at Hillsboro yesterday. His remarks were in part as follows:

"The $600,000 which has been paid to New Hampshire this year for federal funds is not a mere donation to relieve the burden on counties or towns, but rather it is a payment by one partner as his share in the costs of doing business.

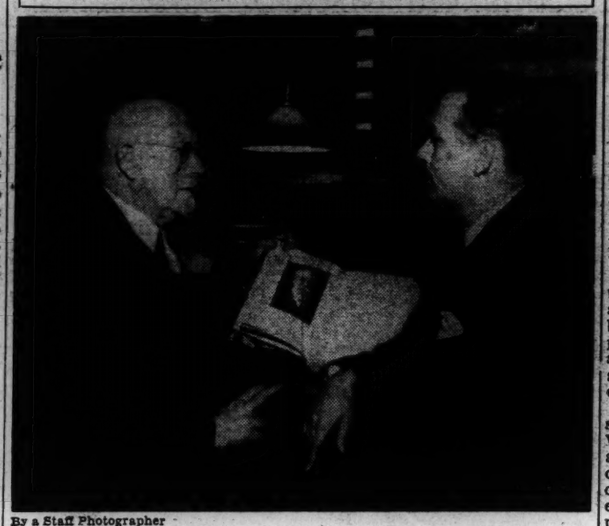
"The Federal Government contributes this money only to state agencies. By law, it cannot deal directly with county or town. The Social Security Board can provide funds only to state governments which wish to have federal aid, and which have laws and administrative organization in keeping with the objectives of the Social Security Act.

"The fact that New Hampshire was one of the first states to submit plans for public assistance, public welfare and unemployment compensation which meet the very general requirements of the Social Security Board, has meant that the people of this State are enjoying the full benefits of the federal-state partnership. The federal-state funds for old-age assistance are being expended in New Hampshire through the counties, under the state supervision sought by the Social Security Act.

"Only the old-age benefits program provides direct federal payments to individuals, and this thrift-budgeting program parallels a system of pay-roll taxes on employers and employees. This program, too, is of importance to cities and towns, as it lays the foundation for self-supporting old age for the millions now working in private business, who, in later years, to judge from past experience, would otherwise be dependent upon public welfare or private charity.

"We New Englanders who pride ourselves on being thrifty and industrious can understand the value of a dependable nest egg around which we can assure ourselves an old age of comfortable independence. Nothing could be more American, more typically New England than the old-age benefit program, which will enable the wage earner of today to earn a retirement income for his old age. Social security will reward John Workman with an earned retirement income while Joe Dolittle in future years can look only to the charity of public welfare authorities."

Leaders in Bird Protection



By a Staff Photographer

Winthrop Packard — Retiring Secretary and Treasurer of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and His Successor

Carl W. Buchheister

Audubon Society Launches New Drive to Protect Birds

In the middle of a month crammed with activity in bird conservation work, Winthrop Packard relinquished today the secretaryship of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, a post he has held for 24 years. He is succeeded by Carl W. Buchheister.

The society's work is to be increased by the addition of a new campaign to spread the doctrine of "protection for birds" among clubs in cities and towns throughout Massachusetts, and increase the protection of shore birds and water birds in the sanctuaries of New England. In this latter work, the society will co-operate with the efforts of the Federation of Bird Clubs of New England.

Native of Maryland

Mr. Buchheister is a native of Maryland and a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. For several summers he conducted a summer camp near Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., and, while teaching Latin at Lawrence, L. I., N. Y., organized a successful natural history club specializing in ornithology, outside of business hours.

With Mr. Packard's retirement as secretary comes also a change in the editorship of the Audubon Society's bulletin. This monthly booklet, first issued in February, 1917, was started with the intention of informing society members of latest news in the Massachusetts bird world. It has been a valuable means of keeping in close touch with a rapidly-increasing membership and informed the public of the needs and aspirations of the society.

Sanctuary Established

The Massachusetts society was founded in 1896 and incorporated in 1915, the constitution being written by James A. Lowell, distinguished local jurist. The incorporation gave rights and facilities for receiving and managing property and legacies which greatly assisted the raising of a reserve fund. Out of this opportunity there came in 1916 the establishment of the Moose Hill bird sanctuary, at Sharon, Mass., the first demonstration sanctuary in the United States for teaching the best in sanctuary methods. In 1918, the annual bird lectures were expanded and acquired definite status as a Boston institution. More than 1200 people attend the course each year.

Almshouse to Stay But in New Form, Connecticut Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15—The almshouses which Connecticut's towns have operated for 300 years are likely to remain indefinitely, but in altered form, according to the Commission to Study the Pauper Laws, which is preparing a report for the Legislature.

Dr. Charles G. Chakerian, secretary and consultant of the commission, takes issue with reports made by other investigating bodies in the past which recommended the wholesale abolition of the "poor farms" and the substitution of state or county institutions.

Dr. Chakerian, a sociologist on the staff of Connecticut College for Women, points out that some of the almshouses, particularly the larger ones, have become precisely the kind of institutions these earlier reformers sought. Through evolutionary process and without radical change, the best of the almshouses are now well-conducted establishments. Dr. Chakerian believes that any changes made by the Legislature should be in the direction of encouraging this trend, improving what the State has rather than sweeping it out and building something new.

Through the years the almshouses have been reduced in number from more than 100 to 51. Small towns, in many cases, no longer try to maintain an almhouse for a handful of inmates, but find boarding homes for them perhaps in the almshouse of a neighboring town. Consolidation results in better care and more efficient operation.

Now a new factor is hurrying the change in the almshouse system. Old age assistance, on which Connecticut is now spending nearly $300,000 a month, goes only to persons who live outside institution walls. Old people, unless too infirm to care for themselves, can and do leave the "town farm" behind and set up housekeeping on their weekly allowances. Larger and fewer almshouses limited mainly to caring for those who need special attention seems to be the logical next stop.

Low-Cost Housing Project Makes Gains in Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 15—Several of the 19 units in the local privately financed Chase Family Home Association's low-cost housing project have been completed, and 16 of them have already been sold to families who will pay for them at the rate of $6 a month over a period of years.

Each of the new homes is built of brick and is located on a plot with 55 foot road frontage and extending back at least 500 feet. Edward M. Chase, local business man and sponsor of the development, says, "We have given every purchaser of a home at the development a sufficient amount of land for him to be almost self-sufficient should he desire to cultivate a garden."

Mr. Chase obtained the idea of self-sufficient homesteads near industrial centers when he was in France several years ago and witnessed factory workers bringing the produce from their gardens to city markets when they came in for their day's labor.

Applicants Eager

The history of the Chase Family Home Association dates back to February, 1924. Mr. Chase gave the association an outright gift of $50,000 and local bankers and business leaders were named trustees.

As its first venture, the association built 30 homes with Mr. Chase's gift and $67,000 in money obtained from local banks. There were more than 500 applicants for these 30 homes and several of those who purchased them have already completed their payments and now own their homes outright.

Because of the association's aims and method of organization, it is able to deal with each purchaser as an individual case, thereby being able to assure preservation of a purchaser's interest in a home in spite of temporary unemployment. Furthermore, the payments made on the houses have included practically all costs of carrying the property, such as insurance, taxes, etc.

In building at one time a large number of houses of practically uniform design and construction, the association is able to cut costs to the bone.

When it was decided to build the new houses, the association availed itself of the opportunity of buying the large piece of land which would afford space for large gardens within the residential section of the city, so that they would be suitable for the man without an automobile. Then they took advantage of a large supply of second-hand local brick.

The association has always had an opportunity to pick the purchasers of the homes with a view to the project's serving its intended purpose of furnishing low-cost housing to those who need it and appreciate it.

Red, White, Blue 'Patriotic Corn' Has Striped Ears

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Connecticut Agricultural Experimet Station reported today an experiment that "might be classed as a piece of scientific nonsense" which brought about the harvesting of red, white and blue corn at the station's farm this fall.

The "patriotic corn" was developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton.

Plant breeders at the station have corn with red kernels, some with blue and, of course, the familiar white.

Dr. Singleton divided the silks on a white stock into three parts. He powdered one part with pollen from a red-kerneled plant, pollinated the second with blue and the third with white. Then he covered the silks carefully to prevent contamination by another pollen.

The result at harvest: ears with stripes of red, white and blue kernels.

Welders Prepare To Honor Inventor Of Electric Fusing

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Welders will honor Prof. Elihu Thomson of Swampscott, "father of electrical resistance welding," in a celebration marking the fiftieth anniversary of his invention at Detroit Friday night, it was announced here today. The program, which Professor Thomson will be unable to attend, will be presented by the Detroit section of the American Welding Society.

Now 84, Professor Thomson is the holder of more than 800 patents, placing him third among American inventors. The name of Thomas A. Edison heads the list. The basic patent of his welding invention, which joins two pieces of metal by fusing with high electric current, was granted in 1886. The method is now used extensively for fabrication of metals.

A. L. Rohrer, former electrical superintendent of the General Electric Company, of which Professor Thomson was a co-founder, will explain the development of the invention, in which he aided, from the spot in Lynn where that development took place.

Mr. Rohrer's voice will be carried over a wire to the gathering in the Detroit Edison Auditorium.

Springfield Revives Smoke Inspectorship To Control Nuisance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15—Although this city is giving every indication of becoming a second Pittsburgh, officials are determined to wipe out the smoke nuisance—even if it means an amendment to the state boiler law.

It seems that due to the drought and shortage of water power, many steam auxiliary plants began operations, shooting cinders and smoke into the air, darkening the sky for Springfield citizens and hiding its beauty from upper-air visitors.

First step in the good-riddance-to-smoke move was the revival of the office of smoke inspector, with the appointment going to Capt. Lawrence A. Huntoon. Every aid will be extended to the Captain, with the hope that he may effect as great an improvement as the previous inspector. If he should fail, however, Springfield points to its last hope—the State law.

Irish Peat Arrives For Dover Fireplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Mass., Oct. 15—Throughout the coming winter months, a bit of Old Erin will welcome visitors to River Bend, the estate of Miss Sylvia Warren, who thoroughly believes in the use of peat in a fireplace for a homelike atmosphere.

In Miss Warren's opinion, ordinary log fires are good, but not as good as those made with Irish peat. Consequently she has had four tons of it, packed in 81 bags, trundled out to her estate. It came from the docks at Boston, where it was landed from the steamer City of Flint.

Direct from Cork, the turf is, in effect, a peat which burns clean and sends forth an attractive colored flame.

It gave real homelike atmosphere for two guests of Miss Warren recently—Dr. Edith Somerville, well-known Irish artist and author, and her niece, Miss Katherine Coghill, who were visiting here.

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What the Politicians Say

John W. Haigis, Republican gubernatorial nominee, in North Adams quoting a letter from William M. Dunne, president of the Lynn Building and Trades Council, in defense of the Haigis labor record which has been under attack by his Democratic opponent:

"The labor record of Charles F. Hurley is a blank page. His labor score is zero. The labor record of John W. Haigis, however, dates back to nearly 30 years ago when he first started his 10 years of legislative service in the House and Senate.

"The Haigis labor record is indeed of the best. From the point of view of the working man and woman, no candidate for public office in Massachusetts has presented a better labor record in 25 years. A vote for Hurley is a blank check. A vote for Haigis is a vote based on past performances."

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, speaking in eastern Massachusetts and continuing his attack on the Haigis labor record:

"Mr. Haigis voted against the substitution of a bill granting half-holidays for laborers, workmen and mechanics employed b ythe Commonwealth; against the so-called pure milk bill which would prevent the importation of impure milk into Massachusetts; against a bill to regulate the hours of labor of street carmen, the famous 9 in 11 hour bill; against peaceful persuasion in industrial disputes; against an investigation of the methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company; against a bill providing for days off for members of the Boston Police Department; against substitution of a bill relative to the retirement of public school teachers in the city of Boston and the retirement allowances to be paid them, and against substitution of a bill to provide a system of old age pensions. . . .

"There is your record, Mr. Haigis . . . From the very inception of your career you succumbed to your newly acquired big business friends. You lost the common touch! You deserted those whom your earlier experiences should have taught you to befriend."

Governor Curley, speaking at eastern Massachusetts rallies and continuing the popular bid for the votes of organized labor:

"Speaking of my Republican opponent (Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.,) let me say this: One of the most destructive forces organized labor has met with in its fight to increase wages and better working conditions, I think, is the spy in industry. Let us say there are 1000 men working in a shop. The employer hires 10 private detectives, who report daily or weekly. They are there to foment strikes and organize trouble. These men are industrial spies.

"This year a bill was presented to make it a criminal offense to use spies or detectives, either in a private capacity as police officers or as strikebreakers. . . . Now when this bill was introduced . . . this representative of the Republican party was so interested in the welfare of workers that he dodged the vote. . . . This is the same man who was against the 48-hour law for workers in state institutions."

Judge Felix Forte, Republican nominee for Attorney General, speaking at North Adams and other western Massachusetts communities and following the lead of Henry Parkman Jr. in questioning Democratic campaign expenditures:

"A man in public office who gives evidence of wealth beyond his obvious means owes it to the public to explain the wealth. Look at the Dever signs you see throughout the state. I know something of the price of those signs. One of the large outdoor advertising companies offered me 25 of them in good positions for the remainder of the campaign for $4000. They asked me to decide quickly because the Democrats wanted them. I told them to give them to the Democrats at once, that I couldn't afford to be interested."

Lewis O. Barrows, Republican Governor-elect of Maine, speaking at North Adams for the Massachusetts Republican state ticket:

"I am confident your state will join Maine. I hope the time will never come when any man will be deprived of the right to mark his ballot freely for any candidate, whether Republican, Democrat, Socialist, or Communist, but I do object to putting in practice communistic or socialistic ideas until a candidate has been elected on a socialistic or communistic platform. . . .

"I ask you to join us (Maine) in this condemnation of the Federal Government's attempts to control economic laws, of its reckless spending and of its interference with business. In Maine we did this despite threats that Federal patronage would be closed to us. Massachusetts can and will do the same thing."

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican nominee for United States senator, in a telegram to Gilmour Young, national secretary of the Townsend Plan movement, at Chicago:

"The most deep seated and eternal aim of the human race is leisure and security for the aged and opportunity for the young. The Townsend movement is the embodiment of this aim, with which I am in complete accord. I am glad to tell you that as United States senator I will support old age pensions as generally as the resources of the country will in my judgment permit."

Grant to Vermont Buys Seismograph Of Improved Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 15—A new seismograph, vertical type, has been installed at the University of Vermont seismograph station. It came as the result of an additional grant from the National Research council, and is considered the most sensitive made.

The instrument consists essentially of a vertical magnet weighing 263 pounds, nicely suspended above several coils of wire, which are connected, through proper resistances, to a very delicate galvanometer. A ray of light is reflected by the galvanometer mirror as a tiny luminous spot which plays upon a revolving drum covered with photographic paper, all contained within a light-tight box. The slightest movement of the vertical magnet leaves a record of the disturbance.

The instrument is said to be many times more sensitive than the horizontal type, of which the station has two in operation. It will detect local crustal movements as well as the heavy ones occurring at a distance.

Races Assembled in Social Unity At International Institute Ball

Folk songs and dances by Norwegian, Portuguese, Polish, Greek, English, Czechoslovakian and other national groups of New England will constitute the program of the great pageant and ball to be held by the International Institute of Boston on Friday evening, Oct. 23, at the Hotel Statler.

Patrons are coming from the various foreign consulates, and many other distinguished guests will be there. Mrs. J. Philip Lane, who has traveled through Europe and America, over a period of years, building up friendships between peoples of different countries, by her racial song programs, is general chairman, and Mrs. J. Urban Edgren, known as an interior decorator, is entertainment chairman.

In Help of Immigrants

The object of this entertainment is to bring together the many racial groups of greater Boston, in friendly gaiety. The International Institute has been serving the immigrant people of this community since 1924, when it opened as a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, with Miss Georgia Ely, who is still executive director, in charge.

While organized originally to protect women and girls newly arrived in the country, it has during the years extended its activities to family and community groups, and has done valuable service in strengthening the home unit.

Two Worlds Together

It interprets the immigrant parent to the American-born generation, and the newer world to the former, at the same time preserving inherited cultures.

From the first center at 12 Newbury street, the Institute moved a few years ago to its present roomy headquarters at 190 Beacon street. Here there are regular meetings of various ethnic groups, and monthly international gatherings in which all may participate. In June, 1935, the Institute became an independent organization under the laws of Massachusetts, with Herbert C. Parsons as president. It is one of the enterprises supported by the Community Federation of Boston.

Retail Sales Show 35 P. C. Increase In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 15—Retail sales in New Hampshire during 1935 amounted to more than $151,000,000, a 35 per cent increase over 1933, according to information released by the United States Census Bureau.

An increase from 13,469 in 1933 to 16,092 in 1935 of the number of employees on retail store payrolls was also reported, and an increase from 6368 to 7186 in the nunmber of retail stores.

Not included in the figures were active proprietors, employees or payrolls, of unincorporated businesses. These establishments amounted to 6518 in 1933 and 6559 in 1935.

Filling stations and eating places both with gains of 55 per cent showed the largest increases of any classes. Food stores showed a 42 per cent increase.

Gov. Cross Named One of Four New Fellows at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Wilbur L. Cross, dean emeritus of the Yale Graduate School, has been appointed an associate fellow of Timothy Dwight College, it was announced yesterday by James Rowland Angell, president of the university.

Dr. Angell also announced the appointment of three other persons to fellowships or associate fellowships in Yale's undergraduate colleges.

The Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, was named an associate fellow of Trumbull College.

Dr. Edward L. McAdam Jr., instructor in English, has been made a fellow in Timothy Dwight College and Dr. Walter R. Miles, professor of psychology and an associate fellow of Jonathan Edwards College, was appointed a fellow of that college.

Each of the Yale colleges has several associate fellows who visit the college from time to time and participate in informal discussions with the master, fellows and students.

Landon Leads Roosevelt Two to One On Colby Campus—Thomas Tops Lemke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 15—Governor Landon is a two-to-one favorite of the Colby College students, according to the results of the Colby Echo presidential poll published in the student paper last evening.

The figures were as follows: Landon, Republican, 286; Roosevelt, Democratic, 125; Thomas, Socialist, 18; Lemke, Union Party, 12; Browder, Communist, 1. About three fourths of the Colby student body participated in the voting. While only 57 per cent of the men voted for Landon, the number was brought up by the women students, 77 per cent of whom went Republican.

The Republican strength came from the Maine students, who went 3 to 1 for Landon. Massachusetts and Connecticut rendered smaller majorities, 63 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. The New York students, on the other hand, went 65 per cent in favor of Roosevelt.

An analysis of the vote by classes showed that the freshmen were 76 per cent for Landon, while this majority decreased gradually class by class to a 64 per cent preference on the part of the seniors.

The ballots asked whether the student was voting in accordance with his or her father's political views. The returns showed that about half are voting according to family tradition, 25 per cent voting contrary to their fathers, and the rest did not answer the question.

The question, "What do you consider to be the major issue at stake in this election," brought forth a variety of answers. The three most common among the Republicans were: excessive governmental expenditures and unbalanced budget, the Constitution, and opposition to the New Deal. Among the Democrats, the major issues were: continuance of the New Deal; liberalism, and liberalization of the Constitution.

A comparison with the poll of Colby students taken just before the 1932 election shows that in that year there was about the same Republican majority, but Roosevelt was only one vote ahead of Thomas for second place.

15 Scholars, Several From Europe, Named on Harvard Visiting Staff

Fifteen scholars and natural scientists, representing institutions in the United States, England, France, Germany, Sweden, Russia and Canada, are on Harvard University's visiting staff this fall and winter. The university will share a number of them with the public.

One of the best-known modern scholars of the fine arts, Dr. Johnny A. E. Roosval, professor of the history of art at the University of Stockholm, Sweden—Charles Eliot Norton, professor of poetry at the university this year—will give a series of eight public lectures on "The Poetry of Chiaroscuro," from November through February. Professor Roosval is an authority on stone sculpture and religious works of art of the Middle Ages.

Other distinguished visitors will include the Rev. Canon James S. Bezzant of Liverpool Cathedral, England, who will be William Belden Noble lecturer at Harvard Divinity School; and Albert John Farmer, professor of English and American literature at the University of Bordeaux, who will be exchange professor from France.

Two Tercentenary conference speakers who will remain for a few months as visitors are Etienne Gilson, medievalist, professor of philosophy at the College de France, Paris, and director of the Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto; and Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, British Nobel Prize winner, for pioneer work in vitamin research.

Dr. Gilson, who was a professor at Harvard in 1926-29, will be William James lecturer on philosophy during the first half of the school year, giving a series of public lectures on "The Unity of Philosophical Experience."

R. I. Tercentenary Ends Friday

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Rhode Island tercentenary celebration, marking the founding of the colony by Roger Williams in 1636, will be brought to a formal close here Friday afternoon when more than 5000 school children from all parts of the State will take part in an historical program at the State House grounds.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa (Mid.)	Oct. 16	Southampton	Oct. 22	Oct. 16, 1:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm
Britannica	Oct. 17	Southampton	Oct. 25	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm	Oct. 17, 8:00 pm
*Carinthia (Bos.)	Oct. 17	Glasgow	Oct. 24	Oct. 17, 3:00 pm	
†Washington	Oct. 21	Cobh	Oct. 27	Oct. 20, 8:00 pm	Oct. 21, 8:00 am
‡Queen Mary	Oct. 21	Cherbourg	Oct. 26	Oct. 20, 8:00 pm	Oct. 21, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	Oct. 21	Oct. 16, 4:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:30 pm
†Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Oct. 24	Oct. 19, 4:00 pm	Oct. 19, 8:30 pm

*No. Ireland and Scotland only. †Irish Free State only. ‡Except I. F. S. ¶Australia must be specially addressed.

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WIKANDER
Jeweler Silversmith Watchmaker
NEW HAVEN

New Coast Guard Ship Pays Visit to Boston on Test Cruise

The $2,500,000 steel cutter, Samuel D. Ingham, last word in ship construction and equipped with its own seaplane, held open house at its anchorage in Boston harbor today.

Arriving from Philadelphia, where it was built in the navy yard dry-Guard headquarters, commanding Boston harbor until tomorrow, when it will continue its "shakedown" cruise to Philadelphia. Shortly after, the vessel sails for its station at Port Angeles, Wash.

Rescue Work Ahead

Rescue work of the new cutter is expected to be largely in the nature of long tows, for its station is close to the northern Great Circle, a stormy lane used by most trans-Pacific vessels, where boats frequently lose their propellers. Commander Henry G. Hemingway, former chief of staff of Boston Coast Gaurd headquarters, commanding the new vessel, said today the craft could go 1000 miles to tow back a vessel, if necessary.

The Ingham is one of seven new cutters, largest ever built for the Coast Guard. They were made possible chiefly through the efforts of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who realized the need of the Coast Guard for craft of this type.

All seven cutters are named for former secretaries of the Treasury.

Equipped With Planes

For the first time in Coast Guard history, new boats are equipped for carrying seaplanes and can rescue disabled planes which have been forced down at sea. A track is located aft on which flying boats are carried and a powerful boom lifts them on or off the cutter. The cutters are not airplane carriers, but will have flying boats as part of their equipment for rescue work. Inauguration of trans-Pacific air service by the China clipper opens new possibilities for Coast Guard assistance.

Three anti-aircraft guns are to be installed later as a substitute for the two six-pounders now on elevated platforms forward. These will be used for defense only, or to signal small boats to stop.

Outstanding Features

Outstanding features of the twin-screw, oil burning, steam turbined vessels are:

1. Visibility in all directions from the pilot house.
2. Clear view of the stern of the ship from the bridge.
3. Bow designed to throw seas aside, taking practically no water on deck and thus increasing efficiency of the crew in rescue work.
4. Lack of vibration; full speed astern is accomplished without the shiver so familiar to most other vessels.
5. Ease of control. In fog the craft remains more nearly in its position than most other ships.

Officers of the Ingham are Lieut.-Commander Lee H. Baker, executive officer; Lieut. Commander Robert C. Darratt, chief engineer; Lieut. Herman T. Diehl, navigator; and Lieut. John R. Hinnent, gunnery and communications officer.

Watchdogs of the Sea

By a Staff Photographer — A Newly Dedicated Coast Guard Cutter and Her Officers

Upper, Left to Right—Commander Henry G. Hemingway, Lieutenant Commander Lee H. Baker, Executive Officer; Lieutenant Commander Robert C. Garratt, Chief Engineer; Lieut. Herman T. Diehl, Navigator; Lieut. John R. Hinnert, Gunnery and Communication Officer
Lower—The Samuel Ingram

Gatelee Scores The Radio Priest

(Continued from Page 9)

Massachusetts organizations were among his strongest.

It had been estimated by conservative Rhode Island observers that his Union Party might poll 85,000 votes. In Massachusetts no less seasoned a politician than Congressman Joseph Martin, manager of the eastern division of the GOP National Committee, conceded that the Coughlin Union party might roll up 100,000 votes in the Bay State.

Much has happened this week, however. In Providence the radio priest found several factions in his party split. He removed the officers and substituted others. He stopped payment on checks pending an audit of the organization's books. He made final decision on those who should comprise the state ticket. As a result, with only 18 days to go until election, the Rhode Island division of the Union Party was not prepared today to carry on a very effective campaign.

Leaders Revise Estimates

Leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties were re-evaluating the prospective vote, discounting the Union party poll.

The incident of the clash with Mr. Barry, which occurred when the radio priest claimed that Mr. Barry had exhibited too much enterprise in digging into the story of the Rhode Island split, did the Rev. Mr. Coughlin no good in Massachusetts. His return here Tuesday with the statement that he was going to "get" Mr. Barry was hardly effective in creating a favorable impression for the radio priest.

Since labor is such a powerful factor in Massachusetts politics, the letter of Mr. Gatelee today, apparently resulting directly from the publicity attendant upon the Barry incident, it is felt will act against the Union Party vote.

Compton Envisages Advance by Research

(Continued from Page 9)

would be no less than educational sabotage.

"No educational institution in my knowledge," he said, "has ever approached its possibilities for contributing to public welfare by giving attention to the efficiency of its research program comparable to that which it gives to its teaching.

"And no institution has such great possibilities in this direction as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I can imagine no investment for public welfare so likely to secure large returns as one which would permit the latent creative powers of this institution to become really active."

In setting forth his proposals for the future, Dr. Compton divided the program into two parts, one dealing with educational activities and the other with student welfare.

Outlining the urgent need for additional housing accomodations, he directed attention to the fact that there is a present unsatisfied demand for rooms for at least 200 graduate and undergraduate students. He added that the demand is likely to increase, and proposed as a beginning, a dormitory accomodating 100 students to be built at a cost of approximately $500,000.

In recreational and extra-curricular activities, Tech's president deplored the present lack of adequate facilities for recreation. With the institute's emphasis being placed on recreational sports rather than highly financed and organized athletics, such facilities are especially necessary.

The advantages of a large gymnasium, he said, would include its use as an auditorium. A new building would release the present inadequate gymnasium in Walker Memorial for use as a student theater and office space. The cost of this project he estimated at about $1,000,000.

For additional fellowships, which he said should be considered primarily as prizes and incentives, Dr. Compton called for $60,000 income each year. These funds would be used for four classes of fellowships. One would be to asstist graduate students who now do part-time teaching while working for advanced degrees.

A second fellowship is desired for students who, having taken their graduate degrees, are engaged on research projects worthy of further investigation.

Special Fellowships

Still another type of fellowship allows men to be selected from business and industrial organizations, with co-operation of the management, men who are preferably from two to five years out of college.

This plan carries into the training of young men for business positions something of the same advantageous experience gained by the young doctor or the young lawyer in his period of interneship or apprenticeship, when he has opportunity to observe the work of the best men in his profession.

The fourth type of fellowship would supplement the institute's undergraduate scholarship and loan plan, and would be awarded as scholarship aid to students in their senior year.

In aeronautical engineering, Technology had the first course in America and the first wind tunnel. Now a unique design of wind tunnel is planned which will gain the advantage of a very large tunnel with enormous wind velocity through the expedient of operating at an adjustable air pressure within the tunnel. Approximately $125,000 is the estimated cost for this item.

Model Towing Tank

In somewhat analogous category with the wind tunnel is the need for a model towing tank for the department of naval architecture and marine engineering.

"Much of the most valuable work on hull design of ships and in the scientific study of the phenomena of ships afloat has been done with the aid of towing tanks," Dr. Compton said. "These are much smaller and less expensive than the tank originally projected for the institute. Encouraged by this fact, and convinced that a department of naval architecture and marine engineering so prominent as the institute's should not be handicapped by lack of this essential piece of equipment for teaching and research, favorable consideration has recently been given to the advantages which would be offered by a small tank costing perhaps $35,000.

In the course of his formal report to the corporation, Dr. Compton disclosed an increase of $15,000 in investment income and student fees over the preceding year. The institute closed its year with a small balance of less than $5000, which was applied to reduce the cumulative deficit. The market value of endowment funds increased during the year from $32,562,000 to $36,530,000.

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two prominent political figures from whom little has been heard during the current campaign will make up for their silence in the next few days.

Herbert Hoover, former President, will be heard from Philadelphia over the Columbia chain through WNAC, Boston, at 8:45 p. m., tomorrow night.

John N. Garner, Vice President, will be heard from his home in Uvalde, Texas, in his first campaign speech of the season over the NBC-WJZ network through WBZ, Boston, at 8 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 17.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tonight's programs will be marked by two returns. The first will be Bing Crosby, back from Hawaii, who will again take charge of the "Music Hall," WNAC, 10 p. m. Bob Burns, Arkansas comedian, returns to his usual raconteur role. Also on the Music Hall are Ruth Chatterton, screen player; Elisbeth Rethberg, Metropolitan Opera star, and "Slip" Madigan, football coach.

The second return is the new appearance of "The March of Time" in its old half-hour form, WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

There seems to be little doubt that the 15-minute periods daily of the past gave the producers of the program too little time in which to prepare a good program with some of the rough edges taken off of it. A return to the weekly series ought to produce a more rounded, finished production.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "March of Time" cast has some excellent imitators of our well-known contemporary figures. Herbert Hoover and Alf Landon, for instance, are impersonated by Ted di Corsia and Dwight Weist. Ed Jerome is "Haile Selassie." Dolores Ibarruri, head of the Spanish Communist battalion and dubbed "La Passionaria," is impersonated by Nancy Kelly. Edgar Hoover, head of the G-men, is imitated by Frank Readick, while Paul Stewart is Leon Trotsky. "Father" Divine, Harlem evangelist, is impersonated by Ted Hewett.

♪ ♪ ♪

Beethoven, Wagner and Mendelssohn make up the program of Artur Bodansky, conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, in one of its tenth anniversary programs tonight, WBZ, 10:15 p. m. WBZ is not taking the first 15 minutes, which will probably be devoted to Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture. Helen Traubel, soprano, then sings two Wagnerian arias, "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin" and "Senta's Ballad" from the "Flying Dutchman." The last half of the concert will be devoted to Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4, or "Italian," composed after a holiday in Italy. A. D. H.

Providence Building Double 1935 Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15—Building construction in this city for the first nine months of 1936 was almost double the amount for the first nine months of 1935, Alexander Addeo, inspector of buildings, reports.

New construction, additions and alterations authorized for the nine months period, the report shows, amounted to $3,419,341. This compares with $1,823,400 during the 1935 period.

What's Going On in the Arts

Shawn and Company

TED SHAWN and His Ensemble of Men Dancers drew a good-sized and warm-fisted audience to Symphony Hall last night, with a program that may be considered at least the nucleus of what they will give all over the country in their third annual tour of the United States, now beginning.

Mr. Shawn presents the dance intelligibly, entertainingly, without mystery. When there are costumes, they are pleasing. Lighting and program planning are directed with expert eye. The famous leader shares his discoveries and shows the dance to be a delightsome thing. He is giving the dance to a wide American public as an easy foretaste of modernism (for Shawn's sense of movement is only mildly modern) and he is proving rather strenuously the virility of masculine dancing.

His chief new work, "Kinetic Molpai," is the summation of his place and achievement in the dance world today. The suite is chromatic; has modulation and climax. Moods merge sequentially into one another. But, working with eight men, he tends to square-cut formations, to symmetry rather than asymmetry, to shaping a group in the pyramid form of early Italian painting, or conforming it to the regular beat and four or eight bar measures of early classical music. There are few counter-rhythms or subtle accents in the movement of either group or individual.

Yet if there were space to analyze all of the eleven sections, there would be found many exhilarating moments of sharp-edged contrast, fluidity, and variety. The martial rhythms of the opening "Strife" quicken the spectator to attention. The interest is sustained throughout the movement patterns of the several episodes, particularly in "Oppositions," "Dynamic Contrasts," "Successions," the bright trio of "Resilience"; and heightened from the dead-march of "Dirge," transitional stage of "Limbo," the surf-like falls and risings of "Surge" to the final "Apotheosis." Here the more gifted members of the ensemble step forth and demonstrate their beatific state to the best of their balletic ability, in waltz time. For some reason, both ballet feats and waltz tune seem banal to the grandeur of the subject. What might be called the higher kinesthesia, that strange, indefinable communication, is lacking.

"Kinetic Molpai" cannot be summarily dismissed. It is propulsive to a degree, carrying the audience with it to somewhere beyond itself, to a realm more satisfying than humdrum. But the intellectual concept is greater than the saltatory realization of it.

So in Mr. Shawn's religious dances. The concept is greater than the performance. Religiosity in the dance is hard to handle. What is devout and sincere in the heart, may look strained and artificial on the stage. In the theatrical atmosphere, religiosity is apt to take on quasi tones. A gracious exception was the "Three Varieties of Religious Experience"—Brother Bernard, Brother Lawrence, Brother Masseo, done by Fred Hearn, Foster Fitz-Simmons and Dennis Landers.

The rest of the program contained more familiar pieces. If the tribal dances of the opening "Primitive Rhythms" looked a little like playing Indian and the dance-pantomime to Mabel Daniels's "Pirates' Island," a little like playing pirate—the "Dreier Lithograph" was crisp with a blithe geometry and the "Dance of the Dynamo" had some enkindling passages.

Shawn's men are attractive persons and well-trained dancers in the Shawn technique. Barton Mumaw, who has been with Shawn the longest, is well along toward being a really brilliant dancer. Others shone admirably in solo. M. L.

Franck's "Beatitudes"

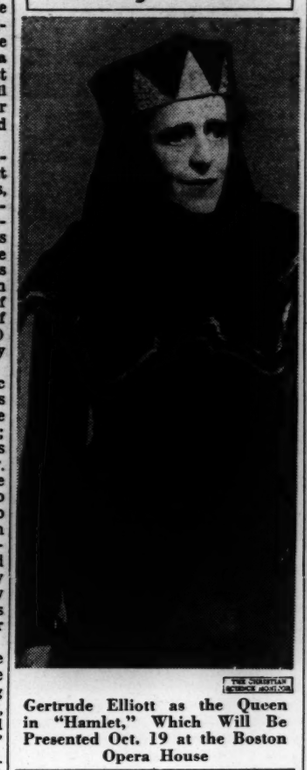
BY GIVING Cesar Franck's "Les Béatitudes" its first local performance in 20 years, the highly enterprising Massachusetts contingent of the Federal Music Project has again placed local music lovers (to say nothing of local Franckophiles) in its debt. The State Chorus and Commonwealth Orchestra, under the efficient command of Mr. A. Buckingham Simson, shared in last night's performance at Jordan Hall, where it will be repeated tonight.

The excellent Madame Colomb who confected for Franck an oratorio libretto based on the eight Beatitudes may have produced no literary masterpiece, but by confronting each virtue with its opposing vice, by dramatizing the woes, the temptations, and the redemption of an oppressed people, and by introducing as articulate dramatis personae Satan, the Angel of Forgiveness, the Mater Dolorosa, a narrator, a Mother, a Husband, a Wife, and an Orphan, as well as a terrestrial and a celestial chorus, she furnished the composer with almost embarrassingly rich material for musical expression. The result has been described as probably Franck's greatest work. It is perhaps too spectacularly uneven in quality to deserve this label. It varies from seldom-plumbed depths of banality to heights of sublimity and ethereal beauty that the composer never reached elsewhere, even in the practically faultless violin sonata, the quintet, or the best minutes of the symphony. It has moments of mysterious terror and excruciating grief that have been rarely equaled in the whole field of music, and the triumphant and jubilant close of the work is an overwhelmingly brilliant climax to a chorus that soars passionately by a super-Wagnerian series of chromatic sequences. The best of the solos have a melodic line that is pliant and graceful; others are the mechanically assembled, square-toed monstrosities that plod so laboriously through much of Franck's output. The pick of the choruses are enchanting as pure sound or for their emotional or pictorial implications; others are compilations of dull canons which their author so often mistook for music. The orchestration is rich—even grandiose.

For all its unevenness, "Les Béatitudes" must be heard. It contains some remarkable music and tonight's repetition may be the last before it vanishes for perhaps another 20 years. The performance is of excellent quality, despite a few minor hesitancies in the orchestra which should be ironed out by this evening. The chorus tackled its difficult score with technical security and a wide range of expressive dynamics.

The soloists were Mmes. Etta Bradley and Myrtle White, sopranos, Thelma Jo Fisher and Eunice Curry, mezzo-sopranos, and Messrs. Engene Conley, tenor, Melvin Crowell, baritone, and Theo S. Carreiro, bass. While all were deserving of high praise, Mr. Conley's singing was especially noteworthy for its effortless smoothness and euphony and for its excellent phrasing. A large and appreciative audience was present. S. S.

Coming to Boston



Gertrude Elliott as the Queen in "Hamlet," Which Will Be Presented Oct. 19 at the Boston Opera House

Federal Water Colors

FIFTY Beacon Street will hold, during this season, considerable interest for the gallery-trotter. It promises to add another notable feature to regular art activities and to provide material for enjoyment, discussion and dispute. The Federal Art Project has penetrated far beyond our original expectations, and is benefiting the artists of today. Those who may have come originally for a weekly pay check have discovered themselves working with a new purpose, with a sharper sense of competition, and with the wholesome feeling of a workman.

The current exhibition of aquarelles, painted by members of the WPA, initiates a season of displays at 50 Beacon street. Here is an exhibition with no dull spots, an exhibition which does not lag. The contributors seem to have given their best. Some of the painters are mature, while others are still experimenting. But they possess a common bond in an enthusiasm for work and an obvious desire to acquit themselves.

In water color there are many ways of painting, and all varieties are to be found here. Some painters work in a deliberate; constructive scheme, organizing the translucent forms painstakingly. Others give way to spontaneous expressionism, allowing exuberance to speak for itself. On the whole, the former method is the most common. Well-wrought, carefully thought out design dominates, and some aquarelleists have used guiding lines, blocked out forms so that the water color will not overflow and ignore proper limits, and directions.

There are some performers who lean toward the fantastic, some who work according to stylized patterns, but on the whole the painters try to evince from water color the qualities and attractions which are native to it, to gain from a few transparent strokes of color an illusion of forms and textures, of atmospheric effect and emotional quality. D. A.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 143 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Bangor—Sundays, Oct. 18, 25, 1:45 p. m., Monday Oct. 26; 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Springfield—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

New Hampshire Town Twice Sold by Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAYMOND, N. H., Oct. 15—Early purchases of land by the white men from the Indians was often extremely uncertain. So questionable, in fact, that in more than one case the Indians reclaimed it after it had been sold once and sold it again.

Records of this town show that in 1717 Col. Stephen Dudley purchased what is now this town from an Indian named Penniwit and his squaw, Abigail. It seems that 79 years previously this same land had been sold, by the Indians to the whites, but the Indians had reclaimed it by reason of the failure of the whites to occupy the land.

Roosevelt Endorsed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Central Federation of Labor last evening went on record as endorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt and voted overwhelmingly to urge his re-election to the Presidency as labor's true friend.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Salvation Army Band	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Clyde Barrie, baritone	A Capella Choir	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	"Bluebirds"; vocal trio	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checkerboard: music	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	Political speaker	Casey's Football Forecasts	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sport briefs	Political speaker	Arthur Arturo's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Maureen O'Sullivan; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	Political speaker
7:30	Vee Lawnhurst; Charioteers	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Recorded talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jack Randolph's music	Adrian O'Brien; songs	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:00	"Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	Political speaker	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Maurice	"Melody Treasure Hunt";
8:15	"Command Appearance";	Political speaker	Evans in "St. Helena";	amateur song contest
8:30	Jock Sutherland; Smith	Jeffersonian Democrats: talk,	"Doc" Rockwell and Vogi	"You Shall Have Rythm"
8:45	and Dale; orchestra	Bainbridge Colby	Yorgenson, comedians	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
9:00	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Col. Frank Knox	Lanny Ross presents Show	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Col. Frank Knox	Boat: comedy; soloists;	Mullens Sisters, vocal trio
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Meredith Willson and his	modern choir; Al Good-	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Orchestra; soloists	man's Orchestra; guests	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
10:00	"Then and Now"; interview;	Political speaker	Music Hall, with Bing Crosby;	"Remote Control"; sketch
10:15	talk; soloists; orchestra	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Bob Burns; Ruth Chatter-	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
10:30	Dramatized news	concert orchestra, Artur	ton; Elisabeth Rethberg;	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
10:45	Dramatized news	Bodansky, conductor	Slip Madigan; orchestra	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
11:00	Yankee News Service	News; studio reports; Don	Yankee News Service	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:15	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Ferdi's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Keith Beecher's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest speakers; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Kreiner String Quartet.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "Wings Over Westralia."
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

6:35 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Coming of Boulder Dam power to Los Angeles.
7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Nationwide poll, John B. Kennedy.
7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport commentator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra; piano duo; Grantland Rice, football talk.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Rhythm Singers.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Raymond Gram Swing, commentator.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; dramatic sketch; Dick Powell; Frances Langford, Anne Jamison; Raymond Paige's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Rosemarie Brancato; sketch; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Court of Honor"; Shep Field's Orchestra; soloists; guest soloists.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Football talk, Harold "Red" Grange.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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FREE OPENING SESSIONS Next Week

MON.	7:30	Effective Speaking (Advanced Course)
	8:00	Marriage
TUE.	7:30	My City—Its People, Problems and Politics
	8:00	Christian Religion in Life
WED.	7:30	Intimate Visits With Interesting People
	8:00	Healthful Living
	8:15	Effective Speaking (Beginners)
THU.	8:00	Getting Along With Other People
	8:00	Are You in the Right Job?

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Scanning Horizon for All-America Football Material—Husky Night Game Shifted

Blocker Is Receiving More Recognition in Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The growing emphasis upon a system of rapidly interchangeable parts in the college football machine, plus more widespread recognition for the blocker who clears the path for the ball carrier, has developed a better perspective than ever before, this year, in the analysis of gridiron performances.

The "long gainers" still furnish the big thrills to the crowd, rather than the finer points of close-order play, but expert appraisal of individual exploits now calls for a more balanced basis of judgment. This season's first roll-call of all-America prospects, summarized today, reflects the country-wide trend toward keener appreciation of gridiron values.

October performances, while subject to sharp devision as the pigskin pace quickens on all fronts, indicate (1) the presence of an exceptional array of sophomore stars, (2) rapid comebacks in a number of quarters where the effects of so-called "de-emphasis" have worn off, and (3) the general coaching emphasis upon fundamentals of attack or defense in preference to "razzle-dazzle" stuff.

Few Holdovers

The handful of holdovers from the All-America squad of 1935 seems to have gotten off to a brisk start in the scramble for recognition this season. Heading the list is Gaynell Tinsley of Louisiana State, leading choice for end last year and only survivor of the first eleven. Our scouts report that Tinsley, "besides being a play-buster on defense has developed into a wizard at receiving passes."

Other holdovers whose performances have already caught the eagle eyes of experts include Sam Adrian Baugh, the pass-slinging backfield star of Texas Christian; Ed Widseth, co-captain and star tackle of Minnesota's juggernaut; Merle Wendt, Ohio State's captain and All-Big Ten end; Charley Toll, Princeton tackle; Clarence (Ace) Parker, Duke's brilliant triple-threat back; and Oze Simmons, Iowa's ball-carrying Negro star.

The Big Ten, meeting stronger intersectional challenges this season than usual, has not yet produced an all-star crop comparable to last year's. Minnesota's Andy Uram got the headlines because of his touchdown run last Saturday although Nebraska showed a great backfield pair in Lloyd Cardwell and Sam Francis, the latter a heavy-duty performer. Northwestern's Don Heap and Purdue's Cecil Isbell have cut sharper figures in the early returns than Ohio State's Tippy Dye or jumping Joe Williams. Chicago has fund no one to fill Jay Berwanger's shoes as yet.

Panthers and Tigers

Pittsburgh and Princeton, so far justifying their high ratings, have a number of all-star potentialities. Marshall Goldberg, Bob Larue and Frank Patrick all showed backfield class for Pitt against Ohio State but a sophomore, Harold Stebbins, scored the winning touchdown on a brilliant solo dash. Captain Glassford at guard, Matisi and Daniell at the tackle positions, loomed impressively in a great Pitt line. Captain Montgomery, Princeton guard, whose brother Ray was an all-star at Pittsburgh, is a Tiger standout.

The backfield roster, in the East, is bright with newcomers, including Sid Luckman, Columbia sophomore, who gave Army's redoubtable Monk Meyer a battle for honors before yielding last Saturday. Yale has developed a crack passing combination in Charley Ewart and Clint Frank, who will pit their prowess against Navy's Snead Schmidt this week at Baltimore. Andy Stopper of Villanova is another standout.

The South will watch with much interest this Saturday the performances of Georgia Tech's Dutch Konemann, star of the Kentucky game last week, as the Engineers move against the Duke combination featuring Ace Parker and Elmore Hockney.

Other backs nominated for the early all-star roster: Ed Goddard, Washington State; Waskowski, Washington; Dave Davis, Southern California; Art Guepe, Marquette; Al Agett and Art Brandstatter, Michigan State; Ralph Rawlings, Arkansas; Cock Reed, Louisiana State; Bucky Bryan, Tulane; Whit Jaeger, Colgate; Ken Sandbach, Princeton.

Many Fine Ends

There appears to be a first-rate crop of ends. Besides Wendt and Tinsley, the list includes McDonald, Nebraska; Schulze, Columbia, Kelley, Yale captain; Eaves, Auburn; Getatka, Mississippi State; Hibbs, Southern California; Stromberg, Army; Benton, Arkansas, and Bershak, North Carolina.

From Arizona comes the nomination of Earl Nolan, a veteran tackle who has won all-star recognition in the border conference. Michigan State has a 215-pound tackle entry in Howard Zindel. Nebraska's Shirley gave Minnesota plenty of trouble, scouts report. Franco of Fordham and Hamrick of Ohio State are others gaining early recognition up forward.

The Southwest, which produced a two-time all-America center in Darrell Lester of Texas Christian, has a new candidate in C. Sprague of Southern Methodist, who starred against Fordham last week. Gilbert of Auburn, Miller of Indiana, Preston of Georgia Tech, Hauze of Pennsylvania, and Cullinan of Princeton are the other centers whose work already has attracted notice.

There are few guards in a class thus far with Glassford of Pitt and Montgomery of Princeton, but the list includes Pierce, Fordham, Carr and Luciana, Holy Cross; Kessler, Harvard; Worthington, Virginia Tech; Routt, Texas Aggies; Coviello, Columbia; Dahlgren, Michigan State; Barth, Penn State, and Drobnitch, Denver.

N. E. Sidelines

HARVARD'S varsity football squad completed major preparations yesterday for its game with the Army Saturday. Coach Dick Harlow drove the Crimson hard all afternoon, with Team A testing its offensive strength against the junior varsity.

* * *

George Roberts, Vernon Struck, and George Ford were able to get away for some long runs, due to the improved blocking of team mates. Prior to the offensive thrust by Team A, the coaches put them on the defense for a half-hour against the C eleven which employed the Army offense.

* * *

Coach Harlow continued to stress tackling as he put the squad through a 20-minute tackling drill and he plans to have another session at the tackling dummy this afternoon.

* * *

Army has finished its practice sessions for the Harvard tilt and packs today for the Belmont Spring Country Club where the team will be quartered. Yesterday's workout consisted of polishing up the air attack and watching the plebes put on the Harvard offense.

* * *

Reversing his decision the early part of the week not to scrimmage his squad, Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern decided yesterday that his team needed more contact work and thereby put his charges through a lengthy skirmish in preparation for the St. Lawrence game Saturday.

* * *

The coaches drilled the Huskies against the St. Lawrence offense. The visitors use a double wingback formation. Coach McCoy has been working this week to devise a special defense to stop passes as well as running plays.

* * *

The Dartmouth varsity scrimmaged yesterday on Memorial field and the coaches expressed satisfaction with the results. Special emphasis was placed on plays to be used when the team gets in scoring position. The Big Green lost the Holy Cross game because they lacked the punch to push the ball over when they were twice in scoring position.

* * *

Brown scrimmaged for an hour yesterday and held a long defensive drill against Dartmouth plays in preparation for their game with the Indians Saturday.

Big Six Conference Scores

Nebraska		Kansas	
34-Iowa State ..	0	19-Washburn ...	6
0-Minnesota ..	7	7-Iowa State ..	21
34	7	26	27
Iowa State		**Kansas State**	
0-Iowa S. T. ..	0	13-Fort Hays ..	0
0-Nebraska ...	34	31-Okla. A. & M.	0
21-Kansas	7	7-Missouri	7
21	41	51	7
Missouri		**Oklahoma**	
20-Cape Girard'u	0	0-Tulsa	0
7-Kansas State	7	8-Colorado	0
		0-Texas	6
27	7	8	6

Morris Joins N. B. C. Staff

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Glenn Morris, Colorado athlete who won the Olympic decathlon title at Berlin in world record-breaking fashion, has given up his job as an auto salesman in Fort Collins to join the staff of the National Broadcasting Company in New York. Morris has been assigned to the department dealing with news and special events, including sports. He plans to continue in track and field competition and likely will affiliate with a New York club for the coming indoor season.

Royals to Sign Maranville

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 (AP)—Hector Racine, president of the Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League, said last night that Rabbit Maranville, veteran big league shortstop, would be signed as manager of the club next Monday. Racine said Maranville would come to Montreal to sign the contract. Maranville, former infielder for the Boston Braves (now the Bees), piloted the Elmira Pioneers of the New York-Pennsylvania League during the last season.

Scotland Defeats Germany

GLASGOW, Oct. 14 (AP)—Scotland defeated Germany, 2 to 0, in an international soccer match today before 50,000 spectators. The victors scored both goals in the second half.

Holds Punt Record

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Ray Peterson, University of San Francisco fullback, holds the 1935 Pacific coast punting record with a boot that went 78 yards on the fly.

College Cross-Country

Army 15, N. Y. U. 40.
Wesleyan 15, Springfield 40.

Following Father ---

-By Pap'

JACK MORRISON OF SOUTHERN METHODIST
- THE SON OF RAY MORRISON, FORMER S.M.U. COACH, IS AS PASS-MINDED AS HIS DAD, NOW AT VANDERBILT
KNUTE ROCKNE JR
ANDY KERR JR IS ON THE COLGATE SQUAD TAKING ORDERS FROM ANDY KERR SR.
ANCHORS AWEIGH
HE IS HEADED FOR NOTRE DAME NEXT FALL
Dap'
"NAVY BILL" INGRAM'S SON IS ONE OF NAVY'S STAR BALL-CARRIERS.

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Washington University Comes To Hub With Impressive Record

The Washington University Bears who are coming all the way from St. Louis, Mo., to Fenway Park to meet Pat Hanley's Terriers, Saturday, have an impressive record to date regardless of the fact that they have been defeated twice this season.

The two setbacks could be termed as moral victories for the St. Louis team. Last Saturday they held Notre Dame to 14 points while they themselves scored 6, and came within three yards of another touchdown at the end of the third period.

The week previous to the South Bend game, the Bears played against Illinois, losing by a score of 13-6. Final statistics showed that the Washington University eleven chalked up 10 first-downs to 7 for Illinois, gained 162 yards from scrimmage against 121 for the Illini, and also outpunted Zuppke's team.

Impressive Record

Flipping record pages back to 1932 when Jim Conzelman, Washington University graduate of 1924, took over the football coaching duties reveals the progress that this young coach has made with the Bears. In his first year the Bears won four and lost three games. But in that year they did something no other W. U. eleven in the previous 25 years had been able to do—beat Missouri University.

The following years Washington teams under Coach Conzelman's direction have met schools of national reputation. In the defeat column Conzelman has had to accept some losses which, with a break, could have been turned into victories.

Last year Washington University tied with Tulsa University for the 1935 football championship of the Missouri Valley. Each team won three Valley games but did not have a regular scheduled game between them so their only comparison is on a point basis. Tulsa scoring only 38 points against Conference opponents while the Bears ran up their total to 85 points. The previous year Coach Conzelman's team won the first Valley football championship ever held by a Washington team.

Team of Veterans

Coming to Boston Saturday will be a number of veterans. There will be "Bounding" Bob Hudgens at left halfback, individual high scorer in 1935 in the Missouri Valley. He scored touchdowns against eight of Washington's 10 opponents, with a point total for the season of 78; carried the ball 129 times for 830 yards total with an average of almost seven yards per try. At the fullback post will be the 203-pound Joe Bukant. He was on the Associated Press honor roll, second team of Missouri Valley, and selected by mid-western coaches for the first team.

In the line Washington has a pair of tackles who tip the scales close to the 200 mark. William Bowman, dubbed "Stabber" by his teammates because of his ability of knifing through, plays on the right side. Playing the other tackle position will be Norman Tomlinson, who takes keen delight in wading into opponents' backfield and spilling the ball carrier before he reaches the line of scrimmage.

Reserves Are Capable

The Bears' captain, Al Iezzi, plays the pivot position, and is one of the hardest workers on the team. When he takes the field Saturday fans at the game will think for a moment that Dartmouth's Mutt Ray, famous for rolling his sleeves above the elbow, is in the lineup, but a second glance will tell that Captain Iezzi also believes sleeves around the wrist hinder a good center.

When Coach Conzelman's regulars become game weary, there are plenty of good reserves on the bench who can step into the fray at any time and carry on in capable fashion.

It is these facts that will make Boston University the underdog Saturday. Man to man the Terrier's can hardly expect to cope with the power of the Bears. And if Coach Hanley is forced to substitute in his forward wall to any great extent, it will be a decided handicap for the B. U. mentor. The reserve material, at present, has been considerably inferior to the first stringers. With the varsity line intact, those W. U. backs will find hard going for a time at least.

Stymie Will Be Opposed by M. G. A.; Badger President

Assurance that the stymie would be opposed by the Massachusetts Golf Association for the ensuing year coincided wfth the election of Erastus B. Badger of the Winchester Country Club to the association presidency. He was chosen at the annual meeting at The Country Club last night and succeeds Charles E. Mason.

An elaborate report on the stymie as compiled by the M. G. A. has been sent to the United States Golf Association. Records kept on the amateur and junior state tournaments conducted without the stymie rule revealed that in 63 matches, 123 stymies were laid in the amateur, 29 by the player himself and 94 by his opponent. There were 250 lifts. In the junior there were 31 matches, 57 stymies, 22 by the player and 35 by his opponent, resulting in 114 lifts.

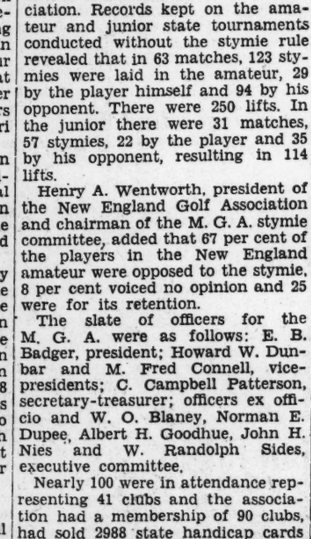
Henry A. Wentworth, president of the New England Golf Association and chairman of the M. G. A. stymie committee, added that 67 per cent of the players in the New England amateur were opposed to the stymie, 8 per cent voiced no opinion and 25 were for its retention.

The slate of officers for the M. G. A. were as follows: E. B. Badger, president; Howard W. Dunbar and M. Fred Connell, vice-presidents; C. Campbell Patterson, secretary-treasurer; officers ex officio and W. O. Blaney, Norman E. Dupee, Albert H. Goodhue, John H. Nies and W. Randolph Sides, executive committee.

Nearly 100 were in attendance representing 41 clubs and the association had a membership of 90 clubs, had sold 2988 state handicap cards and that the net income for the year was $1108, the largest since 1929. The association's net worth is now $10,651, exclusive of a $1391 caddie fund.

Johnny Nies, chairman of the tournament committee, read a suggestion that the caddie championship be held prior to the junior title event, and that the 10 leading caddies be made eligible for the junior, in order that the rule barring caddies should not impede the development of promising young players.

Elected



Blackstone Studio

Erastus B. Badger
President of Massachusetts Golf Association for 1937

PUNTS AND PASSES

By the Associated Press

WEST POINT—One reason Coach Gar Davidson isn't unhappy over his Army footballers this season is the reserve strength. It's been several seasons since he could look along the bench and see such a long line of substitutes as are waiting for the call to action this year.

DETROIT—Win, lose or draw this year, Detroit's grid fortunes will be picking up considerably, starting with the 1937 campaign, from all reports. Coach Gus Dorais rates his current freshman crew the "toughest bunch of first-year men we've ever had." And the squad numbers 90, no less, with 30 of them rated as sure varsity for next year.

STILLWATER, Okla.—The season has played one of "life's little jokes" on the Oklahoma Aggies. They scheduled Washburn, Saturday's opponent, as more or less of a breather, but the early season reverses now have the Aggies fighting desperately for a victory to save some remnants of their Missouri Valley Conference prestige.

DURHAM, N. C.—History is either going to repeat or double in reverse in the Duke-Georgia Tech game Saturday. Duke, undefeated in four straight games, is in the same spot it was a year ago when it took its first four starts and then dropped the fifth to Tech. But they're saying Tech's "rambling wreck" is back on the tracks again, and will just make a carbon copy of '35.

PITTSBURGH—They'll be hanging from the rafters when Notre Dame comes to town to take on Pitt on the 24th. The Panther front office announces more than 75,000 fans already have bought tickets and the game is a sure sellout.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's football scrubs, using Pennsylvania plays, had considerable success against the varsity in yesterday's scrimmage, the first heavy workout of the week in preparation for Saturday's game with the Quakers. The scrubs broke through the line consistently with the Penn running plays. Bill Lynch took a lengthy drop-kicking workout, kicking 15 out of 20 over the crossbar from the 30-yard line.

NEW HAVEN—Yale's squad neared full strength for the final heavy workout before the Navy game. Merri Scott took over his tackle duties, and Clint Frank, crack passer, put on a uniform for the first time since last Saturday. Bill Platt, sophomore center, also took his place in the lineup.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's squad, preparing for the game Saturday with Syracuse, lost reserve end Sam Stahl, necessitating considerable shifting by Coach Carl Snavely. Principal switch was that which sent Captain Jack Batten over to left half, replacing Dick Baker.

NEW YORK—Passing and kicking drills featured N. Y. U.'s preparatory work for the invasion of North Carolina's Tar Heels Saturday

HAMILTON, N. Y.—A pick-up was noticeable in the work of the Colgate varsity, getting ready for the intersectional game with Tulane at New York, as Captain George Vadas returned to the lineup. Others who have been out of the game including White Jaeger, Frank Marshall and Eddie Lalor, are expected to be ready for the battle Saturday.

Mrs. Stevens Wins Title

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 15—Turning in a card of 174 for the two days' play in the United States Women's Senior Golf Association tournament at the Westchester Country Club course, yesterday, Mrs. Edward Stevens of Round Hill won the women's national senior title for 1936. Mrs. E. W. Stifel of Cedar Rock, Wheeling, W. Va., was second, three strokes behind. At the annual meeting of the association Mrs. Roland H. Barlow of Philadelphia was re-elected president, and it was decided that at next year's meeting the question of raising the age limit from 45 to 50 years would be acted on.

Rams to Play Here Thursday Night Oct. 22

Northeastern University's night game with Rhode Island State, looming as the most important intercollegiate floodlight contest ever played in Boston, has been shifted from Friday to Thursday night of next week, it was announced this morning by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics.

Huntington field, the cozy Brookline home of the Huskies, is being readied for the clash and extra seating facilities will be available when the colorful Rams and their more colorful coach, Frank Keaney, come to town.

The game was shifted in order to insure the very best lighting arrangements, and Parsons now is satisfied that the field will be perfectly illuminated with some 120,000 watts of controlled light. All the projectors will be enclosed, and the diffusion will be at a minimum.

While the annual meeting between Coaches McCoy and Keaney is attracting plenty of attention, the Huskies are concerned currently about the St. Lawrence team which comes to town on Saturday.

The Larries, who have a line-plunging fullback in Stan Versocki, will arrive in Boston tomorrow night. After the game they will be feted by a large alumni group which has planned an elaborate program for the squad's first visit to this city.

With the crucial game with Rhode Island coming so early, McCoy might be expected to hold back on Saturday against the Canton, N. Y., aggregation, but the Husky coach will turn his boys loose, for he feels that they will need all their stuff to defeat the strong invaders.

Around the Hub

Hockey Here Soon

MOST any day now the 1936-37 prospective members of the Boston Bruins will arrive here. One, James "Peggy" O'Neil, being a newly married man, already is here to establish living quarters. Monday, or Tuesday at the latest, the entire squad will be here and practice will start on the ice at the Boston Areha.

All other teams are already under way. Some on ice and others undergoing conditioning work for the long, hard season ahead. These National Hockey League clubs are planning the most intensive season of all time, according to indications.

Here in Boston the Bruins have disposed of the Bruin Cubs to devote all attention toward developing a winner. Detroit Red Wings, defending champions, have disposed of their minor league team, the Olympics, for the same purpose.

According to rports from Montreal, the Bruins have optional rights to Bill Beveridge, Maroon goalie last year. Percy Jackson, goalie for the Cubs and spare for the Bruins last year, has been sold to Vancouver of the Pacific coast. Percy lacked the confidence to become a great major league goalie, although he did excel in the minors. He had chances with the Bruins and also was the property of Rangers for a short stay. W. M.

Here and There

Coach Ray Flaherty of the Boston Redskins is not discouraged . . . He points out that this is a year of upsets . . . No one on the Boston team is to be traded, he says, nor is anyone slated for release . . . He feels Boston is due for victories and will get them . . . Sunday the local team takes on the Philadelphia Eagles at Fenway Park . . .

Mrs. George W. Wightman of 3 Charles Street, Brookline, is planning a one-day one-set tennis tournament for girls from 15 to 18 years of age . . . The event will take place, weather permitting, Saturday morning on the clay courts of the Longwood Cricket Club . . . Entries may be telephoned as late as 8 o'clock tomorrow evening . . .

Smith College will entertain the Irish women's field hockey team at Northampton on Nov. 3 . . . A picked Smith team will play the Irish internationalists on the college playing field at 4 p. m. . . . Harvard soccer players kept on the winning side of the ledger yesterday when they defeated Tufts, 5 to 0, on the field in back of the Business School . . . Three of the goals were scored in the last period.

Andrew "Hawk" Zamparelli, Northeastern's sophomore cross-country ace, stepped out of character on the holiday to whip Johnny Kelley and Les Pawson in the Greenfield 10-mile race, but he will be back in harrier harness on Saturday when Coach Langley Morange's Huskies go to Lewiston, Maine, for a duel with Bates . . . The Huskies got off on the wrong foot when they found the Connecticut State course too difficult in the opener, but they redeemed themselves last Saturday when they defeated a very strong Massachusetts State aggregation.

National Pro Football League

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Bears	4	0	0	81	15	1.000
Detroit	3	0	0	76	7	1.000
Green Bay	3	0	1	68	39	.750
Cardinals	0	0	4	10	80	.000
Eastern Division						
Pittsburgh	4	0	1	56	40	.800
Boston	2	0	3	42	54	.400
New York	1	1	2	31	30	.333
Brooklyn	1	1	3	44	48	.250
Philadelphia	1	0	5	13	108	.167

Results Oct. 14

Detroit 14, Brooklyn 7.
Pittsburgh 17, Philadelphia 6.

American Pro Football League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P C
Boston	4	0	47	16	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	26	0	1.000
New York	2	1	30	19	.667
Pittsburgh	1	1	34	32	.500
Brooklyn	0	2	12	27	.000
Syracuse	0	1	25	80	.000

Result Oct. 14

New York 17, Brooklyn 6.

College Soccer Results

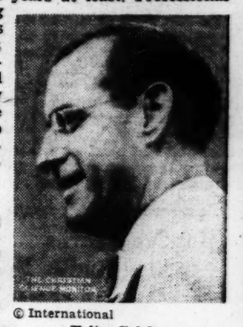
Army 3, Bucknell 0.
Harvard 5, Tufts 0.
Stevens Tech 3, Lehigh 0.
Wesleyan 1, Yale 0.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Football Looks for Big Financial Year

THOSE who are in closest touch with college football affairs are predicting that the season of 1936 will be one of the biggest, from a financial point of view, that the great gridiron game has seen in many years. Although the season is just getting under way and few games of real importance have taken place as yet, the attendance from coast to coast has been reported as considerably ahead of that recorded during a similar period for the past five years at least. Professional baseball had one of its best seasons during the past summer and the World Series broke all records for attendance, so it is not at all surprising to know that college football attendance is running well ahead of past marks. This must be very pleasing to the athletic director of more than one college, as it will enable him to carry on his athletic program without having to cut here and cut there because of decreased gridiron receipts.



© International
Fritz Crisler

Improvement Started in 1935

Returns from the leading colleges showed that last year saw the first real improvement in attendance since the years 1929 and 1930, when the attendance was really at its peak. There were at least four or five colleges which attracted between 300,000 and 400,000 spectators to their games last fall, and unless there is a decided falling off during the remaining games of the season, it will be surprising if more than one is not able to report that it played to some 500,000 during the fall. The class of schedule which was prepared for 1936 is offering a much stronger magnet to the real football fan than have those of previous years, so that the weekly attendance has been much increased. Instead of having one game with some 50,000 or 60,000 spectators to raise the general average, there will be the same game, with all of the other contests drawing much bigger gates and thus helping to swell the average beyond all previous marks.

Millions Watch the Games

There is no denying the fact that college football is the greatest drawing card in the field of sport today. With a schedule that is confined to some 10 weeks and not more than one contest a week for each team, this sport probably draws between 40,000,000 and 45,000,000 spectators a year. There is hardly a town or big city in the country that is not the scene of at least one college, school or club football game each week during the playing season, and it is my opinion that an estimate of 4,000,000 spectators a week is a conservative one. With business conditions much better, there is every prospect of a steady increase in football attendance, and this, in turn, will mean better football as well as better returns.

Crisler and Hinkle

During the last three or four years we have been hearing a lot about Fritz Crisler as one of the most successful football coaches in America. And well does he merit the praise he has been receiving, as he took Princeton when it was way, way down in college football circles and built it up to such high-rating that in 1935 it was a serious claimant with Minnesota for the mythical championship of the country. Crisler was an end on the Chicago eleven 16 seasons ago and on the opposite end was a young man named Tony Hinkle. These two were rated as among the finest ends in the Big Ten Conference. But far less has been heard of Hinkle as a coach than has been heard of Crisler; yet the former is doing a remarkably fine piece of work coaching at Butler. He took over coaching at that college two years ago and his team has lost only two games. It won the Indiana intercollegiate title both years and last Saturday gave his Alma Mater all it wanted to do by holding it to a 6-to-6 tie.

Where to Dine

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Guest in the Shed Chamber

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Alice, who lived in a big, square house in Maine built by one of her ancestors who was a ship captain in the China trade, was very much excited when her father brought a real Passamaquoddy Indian boy—Raymond—to help with the chores at home. Raymond was a reliable boy and one day he drove Alice and her Cousin Martha over to see the shell heaps on the river. Some of them were nearly 40 feet high, and Alice's father told her they must have taken hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years to accumulate.

Part Two

HERE and across on the opposite bank the neighboring tribes must have gathered every summer for their feasts. With wandering people like the Indians, whose village sites faded back into the wilderness in a few years, these shell heaps must have seemed like monuments to their own long existence and their merriment.

Raymond looked at the heaps rather sadly.

"If all the Passamaquoddy Indians and all the Old Town Indians ate all the clams they could eat for a week, it wouldn't be as big as that," and he pointed to a boulder. Then he added, "All the oysters are gone and most of the Indians."

There seemed nothing more to say. But Alice was in a day dream again. She was an Indian girl in a doeskin dress, and she was coming down the river in a white birch-bark canoe with two stars of colored porcupine quills at the bow. Her Indian father and mother were in the canoe and a small, fat papoose who never cried. As they came near the shell heaps they saw all their friends encamped under the trees and they shouted to them. The air smelled salty and like the beach after a storm, and a little of dead fish, she thought. . . .

"I suppose we must be going back," said Cousin Martha regretfully. "Your mother spoke about tea, Alice."

The Woodchuck's Gift

They looked about them once more. Somehow down here by the river, with not even a house in sight, they had sunk into another world far away from the highroad and the village somewhere above them. Cousin Martha and Alice each chose a few shells to take with them, crumbling shells that had once been dripping and full and bearded with weeds.

"I wish I could find an arrowhead," said Alice.

Raymond began to scan the ground and then he shook his head.

"You must come after a rain," he said, "then the flint shows up shinier than the other stones."

But Alice's dreaming eyes saw something which Raymond's keen glance had missed.

As they scrambled up the steep bank of the shell heap holding on to roots and small bushes that lined the little path, Alice saw to one side a woodchuck's burrow, with a flat platform of broken shells and earth in front of it, which seemed still damp as though it had only been dug out the night before. Something drew Alice over toward the hole; these little dark houses in the earth with their verandahs of materials so long buried away from the sun, always seemed mysterious to her.

Today she had every reason to think so, for lying in full sight by the door of the burrow was an arrowhead, no more than an inch long, of purest white quartz almost transparent, its edges as clear-cut and lovely as though they had only been chipped out the day before. Perhaps it had been lying underground for a hundred years or more. Now the woodchuck had given it to Alice.

Cousin Martha must have thought so too, for though she took it with a kind smile when Alice offered it to her, Alice was to see it again, set in a narrow silver rim and hung on a silver chain in the rose-colored cotton of a jeweler's box addressed to Alice.

In the Winter Kitchen

But that was nearly three weeks later. For the present Alice walked up the hill, happy enough to have found anything so beautiful and to have done the courteous thing. Cousin Martha had handed the little arrowhead to Raymond to look at, and as they walked up the slope towards the road he gazed at it intently.

"It was for birds," he said.

His brown hand seemed to understand the arrowhead as though it had made it. Then he handed it back to Cousin Martha who wrapped it in a clean handkerchief and put it in her purse.

Somehow Alice always remembered Raymond standing in the green lane with the white arrowhead in his hand. But there was to be another picture of him that was even clearer.

The stove at Alice's house was kept in the summer kitchen and the great original fireplace was still used in the winter kitchen with pewter above it on the mantel. On cool evenings Olga would put in a billet or two of applewood even in summer to make the room cheerful. One evening Alice's father went out to the sink to get a glass of water. When he came back to the library he had a mysterious look.

"Come," he said to Alice and her mother, "and don't say anything."

All on tiptoe they followed him across the hall and through the wainscoted dining-room and waited while he softly lifted the latch of the kitchen door, and stepped to one side. Olga had gone upstairs and the room was almost dark, but a few tongues of flame still pulsed in the fireplace, and outlined a dark figure stretched in a blanket on the hearth. Alice could hear the soft rustle of the fire and Laurence's quiet, slow breathing. They stood gazing for a moment and then tiptoed away.

A Yearly Visit

"Now," said her father when they were once more by their own fire in the library, "now, Alice, you, too, have seen an Indian asleep by the kitchen fire, just as your ancestresses did. Remember it when you read about the old days. The old times never quite go. The same things happen over and over. Even Raymond's blanket is one of the treaty blankets, which the Government still gives every year according to a treaty made more than a hundred years ago. Do remember, Alice."

"Of course, I'll remember," said Alice a little indignantly. She couldn't forget. Raymond was to her something rather wonderful, a sort of matter-of-fact ghost who had stepped into their lives. He might disappear again at any moment.

And, in fact, that is exactly what Raymond did do. After a few weeks, when he had finished all the small things that were to be done about the place, he seemed to grow restless.

"I'll be going along now," he said one day to Alice's father. "Next year I'll come back. You're good people."

And sure enough every year Raymond came back for a few days in the kitchen ell that had sheltered his ancestors, too, as well as Alice's, appearing unannounced like some migrating bird which knows that in a certain spot it will meet with a welcome and a safe place in which to rest from the storm.

(The End)

Scroll Painting of Fukurokuju, by Sesshu. Fifteenth Century

Carp and Pine Tree, by Goshun; Painted on Silk in Slight Color. Period: 1751-1811

Top—Koma-Inu, Lions or Korean Dogs, of Carved Wood; Twelfth Century. Center—"Crows and Herons," One of a Pair of Sixfold Screens Painted by Tohaku; Period: 1538-1610. Bottom—Animal and Bird Caricatures; Fragment of a Famous Twelfth-Century Ink Scroll Attributed to Toba-Sojo. All Illustrations on This Page Are of Pieces Included in the Loan Exhibition of Japanese Art, From Japan, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Sept. 11-Oct. 25. Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts

A 'Practical' Girl's Career

THE other day a young friend of mine asked me to dine with her at a Chinese restaurant in London. She explained that it was not because she thought I should enjoy the dinner. She had what she called "a mission" on hand, and she suspected that nobody else would be likely to have enough patience to put up with it.

I was already acquainted with my friend's "missions." Only a few weeks before, I had accompanied her to an Indian restaurant in Soho on a "mission." I reminded her of it as we made our way across Piccadilly Circus and up the narrow stairs to her latest objective.

"Is it another 'tasting' expedition?" I enquired.

She laughed. "That is the painful duty of the professional cook," she said, "to taste. If one doesn't keep on investigating and experimenting, and trying out the things one has discovered, one slips behind the times."

She chose a small table and settled herself in a chair behind it. "Tonight we are going to 'taste' China," she said. "Presently we shall have innumerable new ideas, and new ideas are, as you know, the very best ingredients in cookery."

Mysterious Dishes

We ate our dinner solemnly, choosing dishes of unpronounceable names and mysterious character. My friend "tasted" and I watched. She made copious notes in a small book.

When we had finished, and I had crossed Piccadilly in the direction of home, I wondered just exactly what my friend had gained by her investigations, and I turned over things she had said, not so much about cooking, but about the ingredients of New Ideas," realizing that New Ideas are, of course, revolutionizing not merely cookery, but all those matters which, akin to it, are grouped together in what is termed Domestic Economy, or the perfect running of a home.

Today, I thought, as I walked along Piccadilly, the girl who chooses for herself the career of domesticity is no longer regarded, as she was only a few years ago, as a person of secondary importance in the professional world. Domestic Science, if studied as a profession, includes that which makes it of fundamental importance to the community at large, and as a matter of fundamental importance it is coming to be recognized.

Varied Interests

In these days, the full training for Domestic Science lasts for three years—though limited courses may be taken which occupy a lesser time. The girl who embarks upon it should be sure, in the first place, of robust health, because the work is apt to be strenuous. She should, if she is wise, be sure too that, while still at school, she masters such subjects as physics and chemistry. Botany, which is usually taught in girls' schools, is less useful. She should aim in every instance at a proficiency which will enable her to teach her subject in order that, whether she marries and runs her own home, or whether she remains single, a profession, which she may turn to useful account, will always be, as it were, at her finger tips.

In regard to actual training, colleges are run, in the main, along similar lines. Needlework—the way in which to make and mend not only personal clothing but simple upholstery—is one of the subjects. Laundry work is another, and this includes the study of cleaning, dyeing, and what is known as "finishing." Cooking forms an important subject—covering, as a rule, an investigation into methods suitable for town and country, and into such matters as marketing, storing, food preservation, budgeting, and the like.

Then there is Household Management, the "making do" on moderate incomes; the way to keep accounts; the way to choose a house, and to light, heat, ventilate, decorate, furnish it, and keep it clean. And there is what is summed up under the title of "Principles of Education," by which students come to understand something, at least, of child development, of the history of education, of elocution, of general methods of teaching, of civics.

It is a wide course, but tremendously interesting. Turning its possibilities over in my thoughts as I walked home, I considered what an opening it affords to girls who, at school, are "practical" rather than "academic."

Even if one does not wish to fill a "post," there are yet homes to be cared for. And, according to those who know most about it, the way in which homes are taken care of during the next few years is going to determine the conduct, not only of nations, but of the world.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

Autumn Song

October is a gypsy
In tatters and in tags,
And dearer than a velvet gown
He holds his rainbow rags.

On Monday he is crimson,
On Tuesday he is gold;
He whistles up and down the hill
Every day more bold.

But November is a pirate
With a chill and frosty blade;
And October finds a hiding place
When November makes a raid!

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

A Hidden Name Puzzle

Books of the Bible

1. He corrected his arithmetic paper from answers in the back of the book.
2. She has a choice selection of finest herbs in her garden to use for salads.
3. Mastering several languages is a normal achievement for European children.
4. The heavy wagon sank into a deep rut hardly a mile from the house.
5. We are saving those apples to make our pies and puddings next winter.
6. The aviation beacon is a red-and-white beam oscillating in the tower at night.
7. The popular banana, humorous songs to the contrary, is obtainable almost everywhere.
8. I never saw so comic a horse as the one ridden by the clown in the circus.

Kobo-Daishi as a Child; Painted on Silk in Color. (Fourteenth Century)

The Art of the Japanese

An Unusual Exhibition

IN THE Olden, Olden Time, there were two "Koma-inu" or lions, made of wood, which guarded the entrance to the inner sanctuary of a Shinto shrine in Japan.

As the month of cherry-flower, and the month of the full-blown peony, and the month of the fringed chrysanthemum, and the month of the leafless twig passed over them, their carved coats became darker with many kinds of weather, but rain or shine, they kept their front paws firmly placed before them, while they crouched in a sitting position, with ears alert.

By Royal Permission

When eight long centuries had passed, and some of the gesso and coloring with which they had been decorated had worn away, and they had become inmates of the Kyoto Imperial University, they were suddenly informed that they must make a journey—a long journey over land and ocean—to a far-off country in the Western Hemisphere, called the United States of America. Never before had they left the shores of their native Japan.

More than a hundred other fine pieces of Japanese art were their companions on the journey to the port of Boston, Mass., where they were all placed on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts. The Emperor Hirohito had given his royal permission for an exception to be made to the existing law so that in Boston, where a few American scholars had built up a collection of Japanese and Chinese art such as could not be found anywhere outside of the Orient, the priceless treasures of 800 years might be displayed to the public, for the very first time. The exhibition opened in September and will continue until Oct. 25.

Not until they had arrived in the West, and had been unpacked, did they realize to what distinguished company they had been admitted. It was too dazzling for them to compose any poem, accustomed as they were to the habit which their native culture had imposed upon them, of conversing by an exchange of poems. They could only remember the tanka:

"Many paths there be
To reach the mountain's height.
But all who climb there, see
The same moon's light."

Never before had they seen so many wonderful sculptures and paintings together, for it is not the way of the Japanese to hang more than one fine painting in a room at one time.

Seventh Century Artists

When all was in readiness the public thronged the room in which they sat. It was a tall public, with very light-colored faces, a public who made no obeisance before the works of art as the Japanese do, but who showed nevertheless great interest and admiration.

And well they might, for the most famous of Japanese masters are represented in the exhibition, and if we leave the wooden lions or "Korean dogs" to their silent thoughts, we shall find practically every school of Japanese sculpture and painting, from the seventh century on, represented here.

How different the approach and the concept of Japanese artists from those of the Occident. The Japanese artist does not paint what he sees, that is, he does not paint exactly what his eyes look upon. Rather does he depict what his imagination draws from the memory of a person or a scene. He sketches from nature, but he does not consider such direct sketches the finished portrait or landscape. They are the exercises by which he trains his memory. He paints action rather than solid form of flesh and bones, just as the Japanese dancer, who is heavily clothed, perfects a technique of expressional movement instead of displaying the human form.

Writing With a Brush

It is recorded that when Kano Motonobu painted a series of crane pictures, each day he painted a crane, then spent the evening imitating with his own body the posture of the bird he intended to make his subject on the morrow.

Motonobu, a fifteenth century painter of Japan, is represented in the exhibition by beautiful screen paintings both in ink and in color. Ink painting with a brush is held in as high esteem in the Orient as is painting in color. And it is closely related to calligraphy, an elegant form of penmanship or, in Japan, "brushmanship." Writing both in that country and in China has always been done with a brush, and the signature to a painting is always a definite part of the composition, so much so, that were it omitted the design would be incomplete.

Striking examples of this are displayed in such works as the sixteenth century Gakuo's "kakemono" or scroll painting in ink and slight color of Reishojo, a pious Chinese woman who supported her parents by selling baskets, and the fifteenth century artist Sesshu's picture of Fukurokuju, an imaginary being who symbolized happiness, prosperity and longevity, reproduced above.

While Motonobu did not paint until the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, and many distinguished artists preceded him, the beautiful screens which he left remind us of the famous Kano school which he established.

Rigid Technique

From his time until the close of the nineteenth century that school of painting formed the central line of Japanese art. Its principles were rigid. How skillful the artist had to make himself can be imagined when it is known that, no matter what he was paintng, he must have his paper on the floor and hold his brush vertically, at right angles to the paper.

Motonobu's grandson, Eitoku, who lived in the sixteenth century, painted brilliantly colored clothes hung on lacquered frames, making very original and striking sixfold screens. In the current exhibition there are two such screens entitled "Whose Sleeves." This title is commonly applied to pictures which show clothing. Not only are these compositions of bright garments highly decorative, but they indicate the application of artistic talent and refined taste to every detail of human living.

Art for the Japanese is the very fiber of their life and a motivating force in whatever they do. Their "Tea Ceremony" is nothing less than a symbol of that philosophic discipline which governs all their deeds. It is based on the belief in grace and beauty in every simplest act of daily routine. Thus the care and patience bestowed in arranging the clothing for the screen painting of Eitoku results from the same teaching which for centuries prior to that work of art had stressed the importance of design in costume.

A Shocking Incident

In the eleventh century the Lady Murasaki, who became a lady-in-waiting at the court of the Empress, wrote in her diary of an incident which shocked the whole court. One of the ladies appeared at a ceremony in a robe which revealed a faulty color combination at the wrist opening. Although she was severely criticized, the kindly Lady Murasaki adds, "It was not so bad; only one color was a little too pale."

At that early period, when few even among the nobility of the western world had attained any scholarship, Japanese ladies and gentlemen conversed in poetry. And any lack of care in the handwriting, or brushwork, or the use of inferior paper was taken as a sign of poor breeding or bad manners. The message of the poem usually lay in what it did not say, rather than in what it actually said in words—a quality also observable in Japanese painting. Methods of verse writing had not changed much when, in the eighteenth century the Lady Kaga no Chiyo wrote:

"The well-bucket taken away
By the morning glory—
Alas, water to beg!"

And if you think this over you will understand its meaning. It would rob you of the real pleasure of the poem should it be explained. In that eleventh century of which the Lady Murasaki left such delightful records, intercourse with the continent of China was cut off, but the early Japanese painting having derived from the Chinese, the influence was easily traceable in the Buddhist works popular at that time. It was the close of the Fujiwara period, which began in 889.

An artist named Takayoshi, who lived about 1120, painted exquisitely lovely scrolls to illustrate the "Genji Monogatari" (Tale of Genji), by Lady Murasaki. Copies of some of these scrolls made by Shimbi Tanaka, an artist of the nineteenth century, are to be seen in the exhibition.

Independence of Realism

The first things we notice in Japanese figure paintings is the absence of shadows cast by nature, the flat appearance, and the blank spaces left between the forms employed. Condensation and concentration on what is considered essential accounts in part for these differences between the methods of the East and those of the West. There again is the effort to portray movement and character rather than material objects in the round.

Interiors of palaces, balconies and street scenes show another striking difference, which is the use of a perspective exactly opposite to that which is taught in the western schools and which the eye would naturally dictate. Instead of the parallel horizontal edges of house walls, fences, tables, boxes and so forth converging towards a vanishing point as they move away from the observer, they diverge in the Japanese drawings, growing farther and farther apart as they approach the background. The direct contradiction of nature is another instance of their independence of realism as we think of it.

Blank space in the painting, like the absence of words in the poem, is purposely introduced and requires a habit of thought and understanding for full enjoyment. Whether it be a landscape or an interior or a portrait, the Japanese artist is never pictorializing something outside himself; he is indicating what the physical scene has evoked in his own thought.

Humor, too, has had its place, as the animal caricatures by Toba Sojo show. This eleventh century Buddhist priest, who became an archbishop, became witty in his drawings at the expense of his fellow clergymen, whom he depicted in the guise of monkeys, frogs, foxes and other creatures.

Perhaps few of the visitors to the exhibition realize that they are enjoying a privilege available to few persons in Japan. When the precious possessions of the Emperor and the princes and nobles and other collectors who have so generously lent them to America, return to the land of their origin, they will once again be put away in the windowless wooden houses especially constructed for works of art, on private estates.

PEARL STRACHAN

Romance of the Crown Jewels

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Five

OF THE many adventures that have befallen the crown jewels, we have only space to tell of one or two.

In olden times, when the royal emblems were few, the King carried them about with him, but when they began to increase in number it was thought wiser to give them into the safekeeping of the Abbot of Westminster Abbey.

King Edward III therefore built a tower in the garden of the monastery close to his private palace, which he called "Le Jewelle House." There the emblems lay until it was discovered that some had been sold by a monk to a traveling merchant, after which they were removed to the Tower of London where, for over 700 years, they have remained.

In the Martin Tower

Strange as it may seem the priceless jewels, during the reign of Charles II, were left in the sole charge of an old man who kept them in a recess in a chamber in the Martin Tower. It was during this period that the attempt was made by the notorious Colonel Blood to steal the State Crown, Sceptre and Orb. Fortunately his efforts were frustrated, and thereafter a new Jewel House was specially made below the Martin Tower, consisting of a strong cage with iron bars, lit by dim lanterns. Here they remained until nearly 100 years ago when the Armoury, which was but a few feet away, caught fire. Realizing that the jewels were in immediate danger, a soldier broke into the cage, and without ceremony bundled them onto the parade ground where they lay unguarded among a crowd of people while the Armoury burnt to the ground. When they were counted over, it was found that none were missing or even harmed.

Awaiting a Big Event

After this the jewels were placed in their present quarters in the Wakefield Tower; but their adventures were not yet over. During the Great War the Germans seemed to take a delight in making a target of the Tower of London; one bomb fell into the dry moat, another missed the Tower but struck the Royal Mint across the road, a third hit the railings, and a fourth fell into the river so close to the Jewel House that it was decided to remove the treasures. Accordingly they were taken from the Tower and driven by Royal car to Windsor where they were left in safety until the war was over.

Many of the jewels have faced battlefields; many have lain on the counter of pawnbrokers' shops; some, as we have seen, have rested in the pockets of burglars. Next May they will play the leading parts in the biggest and most brilliant event London has ever known—the coronation of King Edward the Eighth.

(The End)

Bonfire Advertising

ADVERTISING has become such an everyday factor in modern affairs that it is hard to see how business was ever transacted without it. Yet advertising, like everything else, had to have a beginning.

In Old Testament times trade centered in the countries bordering on the Nile, the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers. As the Carthaginians sailed the Mediterranean with their boat loads of wares they would land at points on the coast and place there such articles as they had for sale or barter. In order to attract the attention of the natives they would build huge bonfires in the vicinity and then return to their vessels.

The inhabitants of the cities and countryside would come and inspect the wares and leave beside them as much gold as they were willing to give in exchange. After they had gone away the Carthaginians would come back and examine the gold. If they thought it enough for the article in question they would pick it up and sail away leaving the purchasers their goods. If the price was not satisfactory they would gather up their wares and sail to other markets which would be advertised by still more bonfires.

Girls' Schools Environment is *so* important when girls are in their teens. Among the schools advertising on the Education Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on Tuesdays and Saturdays, or by writing to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., you will find the one offering the environment you seek for your daughter.

Listed Stock Quotations •

Rails, Amusements, Coppers and Specialties Rise Moderately

• Commodity and Money Markets

Selective Buying Puts Some Issues Up to New Highs

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Trading interest in today's stock market was of a highly selective type and many of the recent leaders suffered from neglect.

Stimulated by bright business prospects, a number of issues edged up to new recovery peaks.

The trading pace was comparatively slow throughout the session. Numerous stocks were virtually unchanged near the final hour. In most instances selling pressure was light.

Transfers were around 1,650,000 shares.

European developments were hardly to the liking of the financial sector, but opinions varied as to their influence on share trends.

Coppers Come to Life

Rails, coppers, alcohols and amusements were among the day's best share performers.

Up fractions to a point or so were Union Pacific, Santa Fe, M-K-T preferred, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, Superior Steel, Schenley, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Hiram Walker, Loew's, Paramount, Warner Bros., Pressed Steel Car preferred, American Chain, Collins & Aikman, Bucyrus-Erie, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Douglas Aircraft and Westinghouse.

Holding to a slim groove were American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, North American, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, General Electric and Goodyear.

The coming to life of the coppers reflected another rise in the export price of the red metal to 10 cents a pound. This was a new five-year top. Dealers said European demand for copper was unusually heavy, partly because of increasing armaments.

Some Good Bond Gains

A few corporate issues departed from a generally narrow range of values in the bond market to show sizable gains today.

Fractional losses in a fair number of rail liens served to keep the list in much the same mixed condition as shown yesterday.

Early buyers paid higher prices for Allis Chalmers 4s, Erie 5s, Goodyear 5s, National Dairy Products 3¾s, Walworth 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. International Hydro Electric 6s rose more than 2 points.

Declines of fractional range marked Alleghany Corp. 5s, 1949, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s.

U. S. Governments were uneven though changes were slight with trading at a low level. Home Owners Loan Corp. 2¾s edged up about ⅛ in first hour dealings.

Buying interest leaned toward Polish, Cuban and Buenos Aires obligations in the foreign group. They improved fractions to around 2 points, Polish 6s scoring the top gain. Brazilian, Italian and Colombian issues yielded some ground.

Boston Stocks

October 15, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Am Pneumat pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Atlas Corp	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Bos & Albany	154	153	153⅜	153½
Boston Elevated	67	67	67	67½
Bcs Her Trav	29¾	27¾	29½	29½
Bos & Me	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Bos & Me pr pf	36½	36½	36½	36½
Bos & Me st A pf	12⅞	12	12¼	..
Bos & Me st B pf	15	15	15	..
Bos & Me st C pf	14	14	14	..
Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	14¾
Copper Range	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
Eas Gas & Fuel	7	7	7	7
6.00 Eas Gas & F pf	55½	55½	55½	56⅝
East Mass R	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
East Mass R adj	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
Eastern S S	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
8.00 Edison Elec	162½	161	161	162¼
1.30a Employer's Group*	22½	22	22	22½
2.50 First Nat Stores	47½	47	47½	47¾
Gilchrist Co	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Hath Bak pf	57	57	57	..
Helvetia	95c	95c	95c	90c
Isle Royal	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
Loew's Brs	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
Maine Cent pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
Mass Util Ass	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
8.00 NE Tel & Tel	30¾	30	30¾	130
Nor Butte	27c	25c	27c	27c
Old Colony RR	20	20	20	20
Quincy Mining**	55c	50c	55c	50c
Quincy Mining pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
.90a Reece But R	24	24	24	24
.20 Reece Fld M	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	4
.40 Shawmut Assn	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
4.00 Torrington	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
1.00 Un Twist Drill	27¼	27	27	27
Utah M & T	94c	92c	93c	94c
4.50a United Shoe M	93	91⅞	93	92
1.50 United Sh M pf	39	39	39	..
Venez Mex	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5¾
Warren SD	32	29	32	28
Warren Bros	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½

*-ex-dividend: a—partly extra; d—paid in 1936; **—assessment not paid.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	12.15	12.15	11.90	11.91	—.22
December	12.05	12.07	11.97	11.98	—.08
January	12.01	12.01	11.90	11.90	—.07
March	12.07	12.08	11.96	11.96	—.09
May	12.06	12.07	11.99	11.99	—.09
July	11.97	11.99	11.95	11.95	..

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.72	—.03
January	6.74	6.75	6.72	6.72	—.02
March	6.74	6.74	6.72	6.72	—.01
May	6.70	6.70	6.68	6.69	—.01
July	6.63	6.64	6.63	6.64	—.01

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	25	28
do 6% pf	110	110
do 7% pf	126	126
Brock. G & L	8¾	10¼
Central Me. Powr. pf.	76	80
do 7% pf	86	90
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	102	107
Conn. Lt. & Powr.	73	77
do 5½% pf	112	116
Conn. Powr.	58½	59½
East Util. Assoc.	34	36
do Convert	7¾	8¾
Fall Riv. G. Wks.	19	21
Fitchburg G. & El.	50	53
Green Mt. Powr. pf.	89	93
Hartford Elec.	70½	73½
Haverhill Elec.	40½	44
Haverhill Gas	17	19
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	280	..
Lawrence G & L	46	51
Lowell Elec.	59	62
Lynn Gas & Elec.	99	104
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf.	27¾	29¾
Mass. Util. Asso. pf.	24	37
N. E. G. & El. 5½% pf.	45	48
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	81	84
N. E. Powr. Co. pf.	129	134
N. E. Pub. Serv.	3¼	4¼
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr. len.	50	53
do 6% pr. len.	44	47
do 7% pf	18	21
do 6% pf	17	20
No. Bos. Lt. Prop.	44	49
do. pf.	51	53
Providence Gas	12½	14½
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf.	107	110
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	38¾	39½
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	12¾	14⅜
Springfield Gas	16⅜	18⅜
Twin States G. & E. pr. pf.	107	..
West. Mass. Cos.	33¾	38¾

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 15	Last Oct. 14
15	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)					
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)					
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)					
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely					
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)					
61½	2	Airway Elec App					
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)					
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)					
56¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)					
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)					
40⅝	26⅛	Allegheny Steel (1¶)					
245	157	Allied Chem (6)					
29	23	Allied Mills (½b)					
14¾	6¾	Allied Stores					
66	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½)					
29⅜	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)					
4⅞	4⅜	Amal Leather n					
36	35½	Amal Ldhr pf n					
125½	75	Amerada (2)					
71½	49	Am Ag Del (3)					
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)					
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)					
64½	49	Am Brake S&F (1.60)					
137½	115¾	Am Can (7)					
54⅞	30	Am Car & Pdry					
90	57⅜	Am Car & P pf					
63	31	Am Chain					
105½	87⅝	Am Chicle (3¶)					
13¾	7½	Am Colortype					
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol					
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)					
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)					
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)					
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow					
49¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf					
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6					
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf					
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)					
8¾	5½	Am Hide & L					
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)					
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)					
4⅝	2½	Am Ice					
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)					
13¾	9⅝	Am International					
39¾	23⅛	Am Locomotive					
105	66	Am Loco pf					
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)					
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)					
45	27	Am Metal					
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt					
74½	36⅝	Am P & L 5% pf ¶5)					
87½	43	Am P & L 6% pf (6)					
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)					
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)					
20¼	18	Am Seating vtc					
45	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)					
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)					
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)					
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)					
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)					
25¼	20½	Am Steel Fdries					
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)					
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)					
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1½)					
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)					
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)					
140	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)					
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)					
2⅜	1½	Am Wat W & E (.20b)					
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3¶)					
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen					
2	¾	Am Wr Paper (h)					
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)					
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S					
32½	24	Am Zinc pr pf					
43	28	Anaconda Cop (1)					
80	35	Anaconda Wire (2)					
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)					
15	9	Andes Copper					
5⅝	3	A P W Paper					
56	37	Archer Daniels (1½b)					
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)					
7¾	4⅜	Armour Ill					
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)					
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)					
11	7½	Arnold Constable (½)					
22½	8½	Artloom Corp					
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods					
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)					
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)					
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line					
30	11	Atl Gulf & W I					
48	11¾	Atl Gulf&W pf					
35½	26⅜	Atl 2Refining (1)					
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)					
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack					
54½	26⅝	Auburn Auto					
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols					
48½	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)					
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del					
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5½	5⅞	5⅜	
67	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)					
26½	15⅜	Bal & Ohio	66	64¾	66	64½	
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	25¾	24⅜	24¾	25⅝	
4⅞	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	38¾	37½	37⅝	40	
5⅝	4⅛	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	5¾	5	5⅛	4¾	
118	114½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	45¼	45¼	45¼	46	
66¼	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	112¼	112	112	112¼	
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	66½	63½	65	64	
121	82¼	Barker Bros pf	24⅝	23¾	24	24¾	
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	123	122¾	122¾	121	
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18	
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5) ww	22½	22½	22½	..	
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	..	
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (2)	94½	94½	94½	94⅞	
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14	
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	31⅜	30½	30⅝	31	
63½	48	Best & Co (2¶)	23⅜	23¼	23½	23½	
53¼	45¾	Beth Stele	62⅞	62¼	62¼	..	
19¼	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	73⅞	73⅜	73½	73⅝	
125	147½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	19	19	19	19	
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	125¼	125¼	125¼	..	
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½	
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	18⅝	18	18⅛	18¼	
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	28½	27⅝	27⅞	28¾	
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	46½	45¾	45¾	45¾	
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	96	96	96	..	
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	43	43	43	42⅞	
11½	7⅜	Boston & Maine	27⅞	27¼	27¼	28	
13⅝	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	9	8½	9	8¾	
64⅞	43¼	*Briggs Mfg (2¶)	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14¾	
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	61½	60½	60¾	62	
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	53	52	53	53	
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	44¾	44¾	44¾	..	
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	57⅛	56⅞	56⅝	56½	
12½	4½	Brooklyn Queens	103	103	103	..	
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	8	7¾	7⅞	7½	
54½	44	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	39⅞	38½	39⅛	38½	
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	52¼	51¾	51¾	50¾	
17¾	8½	Brunswick Balke	50	50	50	..	
18¼	8½	Bucyrus Erie (n)	15	14⅞	15	15	
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	18½	17½	17⅞	17⅜	
1⅞	¾	Budd rts 2pd	12⅞	12½	12¾	12⅜	
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	¾	¾	¾	¾	
34⅛	25	Burlounghs Add (.60¶)	10¼	10	10	10⅛	
24⅞	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	32¾	32¼	32⅜	32¾	
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝	
25⅝	16½	Byers	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
84	54½	Byers pf	24⅜	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	
32¼	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	32	30¾	31	32	
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅜	
17⅜	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11⅛	10½	11⅛	10⅜	
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	37½	37	37½	37¾	
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19⅜	18¾	18¾	18¾	
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	
26	17	Cannon Mills (2b)	53½	53½	53½	53	
103½	91	Capital Admin (½b)	17¾	17	17¾	17	
9¾	6¾	Caro C&O st (5)	103	103	103	..	
186	82½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅛	8	8	8⅛	
143	116	Case Thresh (2)	169	164¼	168½	-65	
144	84¼	Case Thresh pf (7)	134	134	134	133	
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	83¾	83¼	83¼	83¼	
32	19	Celanese Corp (½b)	27	26½	26¾	26⅞	
86	54	Celotex Co	30	29½	29½	30	
35¼	25⅜	Celotex Co pf (5g)	84¾	84	84¾	84½	
57	35	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29¼	28¾	28¾	29⅛	
10	6½	Central RR of NJ	45	44¼	44¼	..	
58	47¾	Century Rib pf (7)	8½	8½	8½	8¾	
19¼	8¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	59	55⅛	58½	55	
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	13¾	12⅞	13	13⅛	
25⅝	19	Champion P & F (1)	69¼	69¼	69¼	69	
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	23½	23½	23½	23¾	
95¾	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	61¼	57	61¼	55	
76⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	95⅛	94½	94½	95	
67¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	75⅞	75¼	75¼	75¾	
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	6¼	6	6	6¼	
12	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2⅛	2	2	2	
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	12	10½	12	10½	
5⅞	2⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2	2	2	1⅞	
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
12½	6¾	Chi & N'western pf (h)	4	3¾	4	3⅞	
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	11¼	10¼	10¾	10¼	
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	
3	1⅛	Chi RI & P (h)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2¾	2¼	2¾	2½	
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	30½	30	30½	30	
11⅝	7	Childs Company	20	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	
36¾	25	Chile Copper (1)	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9⅝	
12⅝	8½	Chrysler (6½b)	36½	35	36	..	
19⅝	15¼	Chy Ice & F (2)	126	124¾	126	125½	
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	17½	17½	17½	17½	
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	85	85	85	85	
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	11½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
111¼	107¼	Cleve El l pf (4½)	35½	35	35	36⅝	
47¾	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	111	111	111	..	
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	45?	44⅝	45	45¼	
129	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	65	65	65	64¾	
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	126½	126½	126½	..	
120½	93	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	20½	19	20	..	
39⅞	28¼	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	17⅝	17½	17½	16¾	
63	39½	Colo F&Tr (n)	63	61¾	62½	61½	
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	37⅞	37¼	37½	37¾	
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (1)h	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝	
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	34	34	34	34	
22⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	32½	32½	32½	32½	
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
73	77	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	107	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
51⅛	42½	Columbia Pic pf (2¾)	39¾	38¾	38¾	38⅝	
136½	94	Columbia C vtc (4¶)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	125¾	125¾	125¾	126	
119¾	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
55	39	Comm Inv Tr (4)	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	
24	14¼	Commercial Solvents (.80)	82¼	81½	81½	82½	
93	53	Commwlth & So	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝	
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	8¾	8	8¾	8⅜	
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	36⅝	36	36⅜	36¼	
24	2	Consol Cig ppf ww2(6½)	10½	10½	10½	10½	
78	63¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	84¼	84	84	83¼	
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	76	76	76	..	
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
7⅛	4½	Consol Film Ind	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
45½	27¼	Consol Ed N Y (2)	18¼	18	18	17⅜	
48	29	Consol Ed N Y pf (5)	44⅞	44⅜	44½	44½	
81	54	Consol Laundries	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝	107½	
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅜	
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	7⅝	6¼	7¼	6⅜	
26¼	15⅜	Container n (1)	¾	¾	¾	¾	
20⅜	10⅜	Cont Baking A	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾	
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19½	
102½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼	
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	99	99	99	98	
72½	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	72½	71¾	71¾	72	
46	35¼	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	21½	21½	21½	21½	
4	2¼	Cont Motors	41¼	40½	41¼	40½	
20⅜	12⅝	Cont Oil (1¶)	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	
46	27	Cont T Steel (2)	34	32⅝	33	33⅛	
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	31¾	31	31	31⅞	
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3)	68	67⅞	68	67¼	
7¾	4	Coty	73	71⅝	71⅝	72½	
37⅛	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	5½	4⅞	5¼	5⅛	
			36	36	36	36	
97⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill					
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	177	176	176	176	
39⅜	29½	Eaton Mfg (2)	39	38⅝	39	38¾	
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	47	30¾	14	14⅜	
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	114	116¼	45¾	45	
174⅜	10	Elec Boat	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	
125¾	95½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	54½	53	53½	54½	
27⅛	1¼	Elec Pow & Lt	121½	121	121	..	
78	29½	Elec Pow&L 6% pf	18½	9	Cuba Ry pf		
85	32⅜	Elec Pow & L pf	14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug		
55¼	42⅝	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf		
3⅞	1⅞	Elk Horn Coal (h)	44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)		
15⅜	7½	Elk-Horn Coal pf (h)	24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing		
89½	48	Engineers Pub S	110¼	89½	Curtis Pub pf (7)		
7⅝	5¼	Engineers PS ww (11g)	9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright		
81	81	Equitable Of Ilg (.20b)	21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A		
18¼	11	Erie RR	70	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)		
34	16	Erie RR 1pf					
29	17¾	Erie RR 2pf					
15⅞	12	Erie Vacuum (.80)					
40⅞	23¼	Evans Products (1)					
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet					
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co					
18⅝	8½	Fairbanks pf					
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)					
52¾	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (3)					
27⅝	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac					
99¼	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)					
92	77	Fed Min & Sm					
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)					
5¾	2½	Fed Water Serv					
39½	20	Fed'd Dept Sto (.40¶)					
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)					
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (.90b)					
105½	100⅛	Firstn T&R pf A (6)					
48¾	40	Florsheim Shoe A (1¶)					
32⅝	25½	Flintkote Co (1)					
45	30½	Follansbee B (h)					
11¾	3¾	Food Mach n (1)					
47½	32	Foster-Wheeler					
38¾	24½	Fourth Nat Inv (.45b)					
43½	30½	Freeport Texas (1)					
35⅝	23½	Fuller 2pf					
53½	31½						
73⅜	33¼	Gabriel Snub A					
18¼	11½	Gamewell					
12⅝	8½	Gen Am Inv					
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)					
34¾	21	Gen Asphalt (¾¶)					
15½	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)					
11¾	7	Gen Bronze					
60¼	52	Gen Cable					
59½	17	Gen Cable A					
49¼	34½	*Gen Cigar (4¶)					
53⅛	33⅜	Gen Electric (1)					
20	14	Gen Foods (1.80)					
47⅝	41¾	Gen Gas & E A					
71	19½	Gen G & cv pf		

Business and Industry

A. T. & T. Earns Interim Dividend First Time in Five Years

Commerce and Finance

Victoria May Lose Valuable Trade To New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Officialism of the State Government's own creation has played a costly trick upon Victoria by severing economically 17,000,000 acres of rich land and diverting to another state trade in goods worth about £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) annually.

With the passion besetting most other governments for delegating their work, the state ministry some time ago established a transport board to "co-ordinate road and rail services" and eliminate wasteful competition. The primary object was to protect the falling revenue of the government-owned railways. Naturally the board was not very sympathetic toward road haulers who were capturing freight trade by offering lower rates and giving a more personal service.

Across the northeastern border of Victoria lie the fertile lands of the Riverina. Geographically and politically part of New South Wales, they have always been regarded socially and economically as part of Victoria, being from 100 to 200 miles closer to Melbourne than Sydney.

Hits Motor Carriers

Now, on the ground that the road haulers are making a good living at the expense of the railways, the Transport Board has decreed that it will not renew the licenses of 43 road operators carrying goods across the New South Wales border.

The Riverina is dismayed because, unable to pay freight rates on Victorian railway lines, it will have to take the cheaper course and divert its trade to Sydney. This it does not want to do because it has always regarded Melbourne as its logical commercial outlet.

Generally, the board argues that there is no need for road services, the railways being adequate and efficient. This does not seem altogether to square with facts. Road haulers could not have made good profits had the railways offered strong competition. Nor would they have found it good business to sink about £50,000 ($250,000) in the business and employ 200 men.

May Be Unconstitutional

Moreover, the railways do not tap some of the richest parts of the Riverina and motors have assisted in their development for years. It is a curious situation to find a government-made board warning off a vast province which ministries in Victoria have wooed politically since long before federation in 1901.

There are, too, grave doubts whether the board has not been guilty of a breach of the Constitution. The famous Section 92, which has caused more legal wrangling than any other, says clearly that all trade, commerce and intercourse between the states shall be "absolutely free." Should the board persist in banning these road services, an appeal will almost certainly be made to law.

In the meantime, New South Wales offers no comment. That state is probably laughing quietly to see Victoria now deliberately driving from her sphere of influence rich lands which she has long sought to bring under her mothering wing.

Copper Production Raised to 85 P. C.

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—It was officially announced today in behalf of copper companies operating under the 1935 copper restriction agreement that production would be increased to 85 per cent of standard, effective today.

American copper production is not involved in the restriction agreement, which applies to mines in Europe, South Africa and South America. A number of American companies, however, are affected through the operations of subsidiaries in Chile, Mexico and Canada.

Because of heavy European buying the price of export copper here rose today to 10 cents a pound, the highest since April, 1931.

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Gold Stock Crosses 11 Billion Figure

Washington, Oct. 15

AMERICA'S huge gold reserve crossed the $11,000,000,000 mark today for the first time in history.

Bullion holdings for Oct. 13—the day the new tri-power gold exchange agreement went into effect—were reported by the Treasury at $11,001,612,764, or about $15,000,000 above the previous day.

The increase came as a surprise to many fiscal authorities, who had expected the gold pact to start a movement of bullion to France and England.

Treasury officials declined to say whether the $15,000,000 increase was the result of gold purchases from France and England, under the new accord, or of receipts from other nations not parties to the agreement.

Brown Co.'s Position Now More Favorable, Bondholders Told

Favorable developments in the position of Brown Company are called to the attention of holders of the first mortgage 5½ per cent bonds by the bondholders' protective committee of which Charles Francis Adams, Boston, is chairman.

These include a contract for the sale of a largely increased tonnage of rayon pulps for export to Japan in 1937; arrangements with Commercial Credit Corporation to take over on favorable terms the loan on inventories originally made by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; and the purchase of the output of the Port Royal Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., mill at Saint John, N. B., under an agreement expected to show moderate profits from commissions and patent royalties.

A consolidated income statement included with the committee's letter shows that for the 40 weeks ended Sept. 5, net sales increased by more than $1,000,000, or 8 per cent, over the corresponding period of the previous year. The statement indicates profit after current interest but before depreciation, depletion and charges deferred during the pending bankruptcy proceedings, of $683,098. This is an increase of $447,228 over that shown in the same 40 weeks of the previous year.

"While there were no earnings available after depreciation and," the letter says, "for deferred bond interest during the last 40-week period, it will be observed that the loss has been materially reduced. It is expected that progress toward the elimination of losses will continue and will become more marked, particularly after the first of the year."

Bank Clearings Off 6.7 P. C. Last Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline of 6.7 per cent in bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Oct. 14, covering five business days, compared with the same period last year, is reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

There was a year-to-year gain of 26.2 per cent in the preceding week, when the total included the usual heavy payments around the first of the month.

The total for the latest week was $4,636,786,000 against $4,968,034,000 in the 1935 week.

New York city clearings dropped to $2,789,521,000 from $3,168,372,000 in the 1935 week, a loss of 12 per cent. But for other centers there was a net gain of 2.6 per cent, with a total of $1,847,265,000 against $1,799,662,000.

Outstanding gains were Pittsburgh, up 18.2 per cent; Baltimore, up 16.1; New Orleans, up 15.9; Louisville, up 15.2, and Chicago, up 13.7.

Southwest African Conditions Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDHOEK, South West Africa—Economic conditions in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa continue to improve. The improvement is not only apparent in commercial and agricultural circles, but also in the administration. Departmental receipts are running well above the estimates; figures of expenditure, through rigid economy, are being kept below estimated expenditure.

In both exports and imports, the figures for the first six months of 1936 were well above the figures for the corresponding period last year, and there is still a considerable excess balance of exports over imports. For the first six months of this year exports totaled £233,893, as against £201,265 for the same period of last year. Imports for the first half of this year were £174,293, as against £129,434 last year.

General Electric Profits $1.29 Share in 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Electric Co. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $26,533,667 after depreciation, taxes and charges, equal to 92 cents a share on the capital stock. This compares with $17,205,332 or 60 cents a share in the like 1935 period. Net sales totaled $189,263,156 compared with $149,173,275 last year.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 80 Years
A Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

Telephone Earns $8.02 a Share In 12 Months' Period

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—For the first time in five years the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Bell System have earned their interim dividends, the parent company's report for the September quarter showed today.

Net income of American Telephone for the latest period totaled $43,182,751, equal to $2.31 a common share compared with $31,720,108 or $1.70 in the 1935 third quarter. On a share basis the dividend requirements are $2.25.

Consolidated net profit of the Bell System, which embraces American Telephone and 23 associated telephone companies, for the quarter ended August 31 totaled $47,121,177, or $2.30 a share on the American Telephone common. This compares with $32,866,458 or $1.56 a share in the like 1935 period.

The report said the Bell System had a net gain of about 600,000 telephones in the first nine months of this year, or about twice the gain shown in the comparable 1935 period. The number of toll and long distance calls for the first three quarters ran approximately 12 per cent ahead of a year ago, it showed.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30 last, American Telephone earned $149,761,285 or $8.02 a common share compared with $122,417,405 or $6.56 in the preceding like period.

The Bell System in the 12 months ended August 31 showed net income of $181,067,424 or $8.87 a share on American Telephone common compared with $133,427,299 or $6.38 a share in the preceding like period.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan, Stanley & Co. heads a nation-wide banking syndicate formally offering to the public a new $150,000,000 issue of American Telephone & Telegraph Company 3¼ per cent debentures, due Oct. 1, 1961. The debentures will be offered at 101 and accrued to yield about 3.14 per cent.

In addition to the public offering, a total of $25,000,000 of the same issue of debentures will be sold on or before Jan. 1, 1937, to the trustee of pension funds of the Bell system at a price of 99 per unit, or at an aggregate price of $24,750,000.

Largest Under SEC

This financial operation by the parent company of the American Bell System, involving the issuance of $175,000,000 of new 3¼ per cent debentures, marks the largest individual operation to be undertaken under the securities act of 1933, or in other words, the largest issue ever to be registered with the SEC. It also rates as one of the largest flotations on record, having only been surpassed by railroad financing in 1921 involving the control of the Burlington railroad.

Distribution of the $150,000,000 debentures will be carried out between 800 and 850 dealers and underwriters. In addition to Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., there are 46 underwriters listed in the prospectus. Among them are: Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, the First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Mellon Securities Corporation, Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., Clark, Dodge & Co. and Dominick & Dominick.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds from the sale of the $175,000,000 of debentures, estimated to approximate $172,710,000, are to be applied by the company toward the retirement of the company's presently outstanding issue of $117,984,700 of 30-year 5 per cent debentures, due Jan. 1, 1960, which the company plans to call for redemption on Jan. 1 next, at 110, requiring $129,783,170, and toward the retirement of the company's outstanding issue of $64,865,200 of 30-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds, due Dec. 1, 1946, which the company will call for redemption on Dec. 1, 1936, at 105, requiring $68,108,460. The balance needed to carry out these redemptions, estimated at $25,182,000, will be obtained from the company's current cash and temporary cash investments.

The A. T. & T., therefore, will by this operation retire a total principal amount of $182,849,900 of outstanding 5 per cent bonds, requiring $197,891,630, through the issuance of only $175,000,000 of new 3¼ per cent debentures, thereby reducing its funded debt.

New Southern Mill For the Kraft Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ground is being broken at Georgetown, S. C., for a new Kraft paper and board mill for Southern Kraft Corporation, one of the company's principal subsidiaries, according to an announcement by R. J. Cullen, president of the International Paper & Power Company.

The designed capacity of the new mill is somewhat larger than that of Southern Kraft's Panama City, Fla., mill which, with a 625 ton daily capacity, is today the largest kraft mill in the world. The completed undertaking will represent an investment of over $8,000,000 and its operation will give employment to over 2200 men.

Mr. Cullen stated that arrangements have been made to finance construction costs without public sale of securities at this time.

Orders have been placed with the Beloit Iron Works for two large fourdrinier machines which will have a combined capacity of 215,000 tons yearly. Delivery of these machines is scheduled to commence during May, 1937, and to be completed by August. It is expected that the mill will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1937, giving Southern Kraft Corporation total Kraft paper and board capacity of more than three-quarters of a million tons a year in its seven mills.

Sales Recover 3-5 of Ground Lost Between 1929 and 1933

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—How Americans used that increment of purchasing power restored to them in the recovery years from 1933 to 1935 was revealed today in the Department of Commerce's census of retail distribution.

Studying the sales of more than 1,600,000 retail stores for this period, Commerce Department analysts found that approximately three fifths of the ground lost between 1929 and 1933 had been regained by the end of 1935.

A large portion of the restored pay-cuts, AAA benefits, relief wages and other forms of increased buying power went into automobiles. The number of motor-vehicle dealers increased from 30,000 in 1933 to 35,000 in 1935 and their sales jumped 82 per cent, the survey showed. Filling stations enjoyed a 28 per cent rise in business.

Twenty-three per cent more money went into food purchases in 1935 than in 1933 and "eating out" pushed the restaurant and tea-room business up 25 per cent from the low point.

Family clothing stores had almost double the dollar volume of trade in 1935 that they had in 1933. New homes and equipment brought lumber and building material retailers a 43 per cent increase in sales; hardware stores, 50 per cent; and farm implement dealers, 62 per cent.

People again felt freer to spend monew now and then on the luxuries—flowers and jewelry, the survey indicated. Florists reported a 48 per cent increase in their business during the two-year period and jewelry stores noted a 33 per cent pick-up.

Department stores sales went up 22 per cent and those of variety stores of the 5-&-10-to-a-dollar type rose 18 per cent.

One of the few type of stores that felt a drop in business during the two years was that which sells cigars and cigarettes exclusively. Sales at cigar stores and stands dropped 4 per cent.

French Bank Rate Cut to 2 P. C. To Help Business

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Bank of France reduced its discount rate today from 2½ to 2 per cent, the third cut since the tripartite monetary agreement announced on Sept. 26.

The reductions were designed to stimulate business and industry.

The rate on 30-day advances was lowered from 2½ to 2 per cent in a move to free business from high interest costs.

Today's reduction took the discount rate to a new low under Premier Blum's easy money policy.

Previously the rate had been cut from 5 to 3 per cent on Oct. 2 and from 3 to 2½ per cent on Oct. 8, after the devaluation law made unnecessary the previous high level, which had been adopted to halt the outflow of gold.

Today's statement of the condition of the bank as of Oct. 9 showed an increase in gold reserves of 5,000,000,000 francs (approximately $248,000,000 at the arbitrary rate of 4.96 cents to the franc adopted by the bank last week) over holdings of the previous week.

Total gold reserves were placed at 62,358,000,000 francs (approximately $3,093,000,000) compared with 50,111,000,000 francs (approximately $3,322,000,000 at the old rate of parity, 6.63 cents to the franc) on Sept. 25, immediately before devaluation.

State Street Trust To Pay $20 Dividend

The State Street Investment Trust Corporation is planning to declare a special cash dividend of $20 a share in December, according to Paul C. Cabot, president, in a letter to stockholders. The distribution is being made in order to get exemption from the normal corporate income tax of 15 per cent and the surtax on undistributed earnings by qualifying as a mutual investment trust company. Payment will include dividends and interest received and net gains from sale of securities which the Government treats as income but which the company considers as of a non-recurring nature.

When they pay the special dividend, directors intend to make available to stockholders the then existing treasury shares and the authorized but unissued shares. This stock can be purchased at prevailing liquidating value in proportion to holdings, which the company estimates will be in the ratio of about one new share for each nine shares then held.

As of Sept. 30, the liquidating value of the shares was $113.58, which compared with $104.31 as of June 30. On March 31 the liquidating value was $97.39 and on Dec. 31, 1935, it was $88.68.

Power Output Rises 16 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electric power output for the week ended October 10 was equal to 2,168,487,000 k. w. h., according to the Edison Electric Institute.

This is equal to an increase of 16.1 per cent over the like week of 1935. In the week ended October 3 production was equal to 2,169,442,000 k. w. h.

Output compares as follows (in kilowatt hours):

Week ended	1936	1935	Inc. %
Oct. 10	2,168,487,000	1,867,127,000	16.1
Oct. 3	2,169,442,000	1,863,480,000	16.4
Sep. 26	2,157,278,050	1,857,470,000	16.1
Sep. 19	2,170,807,000	1,851,541,000	17.2
Sep. 12	2,038,583,000	1,837,513,000	11.0
Sep. 5	2,098,924,000	1,752,066,000	19.8
Aug. 29	2,135,598,000	1,809,716,000	18.0
Aug. 22	2,125,502,000	1,839,815,000	15.5
Aug. 15	2,093,928,000	1,832,695,000	14.3
Aug. 8	2,079,149,000	1,819,371,000	14.3
Aug. 1	2,079,137,000	1,821,398,000	14.2
July 25	2,088,284,000	1,823,531,000	14.5
July 18	2,099,712,000	1,807,037,000	16.2
July 11	2,029,704,000	1,766,010,000	14.9
July 4	1,956,230,000	1,655,430,000	17.2
June 27	2,029,639,000	1,772,138,000	14.5
June 20	2,005,243,000	1,774,654,000	13.0
June 13	1,989,798,000	1,742,506,000	14.2
June 6	1,945,018,000	1,724,491,000	12.8
May 30	1,922,198,000	1,628,530,000	18.0
May 23	1,954,830,000	1,696,051,000	15.3
May 16	1,981,694,000	1,700,022,000	15.4
May 9	1,947,771,000	1,701,702,000	14.5
May 2	1,928,803,000	1,698,178,000	13.6

Railroad Revenues Gain 16.4 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

AGAIN of 16.4 per cent in revenue for September above the like month of last year was shown by Class 1 railroads that account for more than 77 per cent of railway operating revenues in the country, the Association of American Railroads announces.

The 89 Class 1 roads reporting to the association had September freight revenues amounting to $226,114,336 compared with $193,192,920 in September, 1935.

Business Expected by Col. Ayres To Hold Through Fourth Quarter

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, predicted today that business in the fourth quarter "will in general hold the ground it has gained this year."

In the bank's monthly review of business conditions, Colonel Ayres said while industrial production remained almost unchanged during July and August and declined slightly during September, "It still remains true that 1936 is the first year of this depression during which business activity has increased for three consecutive quarters.

"The second quarter was distinctly better than the first, and the third quarter definitely better than the second. It does not now seem probable that the record of the fourth quarter will be distinctly better than that of the third, but neither does it seem likely that it will show any important decline."

Increases in railroad passenger travel, "which have been noteworthy since the reductions were made in rail fares last spring, have probably brought no added revenues to the roads and they certainly resulted in greatly increased expenditures," he said.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$175,000,000

(of which $150,000,000 are publicly offered)

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Twenty-Five Year 3¼% Debentures

Dated October 1, 1936 — *Due October 1, 1961*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

Coupon Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including October 1, 1941, 107½%; thereafter to and including October 1, 1951, 105%; thereafter to and including October 1, 1957, 102½%; and thereafter, 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY *American Telephone and Telegraph Company, incorporated in New York in 1885, and its telephone subsidiaries are engaged principally in furnishing communication services, mainly telephone service, in the United States. The properties of the Company consist mainly of toll lines and toll switchboards, and those of its telephone subsidiaries consist mainly of exchange and toll lines, switchboards, buildings, telephone instruments and related equipment. The Company and its telephone subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and by public service commissions or state or local authorities, within their respective jurisdictions. The Federal Communications Commission is presently engaged in an investigation of the Company and its subsidiaries. Western Electric Company, Incorporated, a non-telephone subsidiary, is engaged principally in the manufacture of telephone apparatus and equipment about 90% of which is sold to the Company and its telephone subsidiaries.*

CAPITALIZATION (The Company and its Principal Telephone Subsidiaries—Consolidated):

	Outstanding as of June 30, 1936
Funded Debt of subsidiaries consolidated	$ 437,594,275
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Funds—subsidiaries consolidated	114,373,295
Funded Debt of the Company	440,943,600
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund—Company	11,022,113
Preferred stocks of subsidiaries consolidated—held by the public	104,311,530
Common stocks of subsidiaries consolidated—held by the public	86,709,953*
Capital Stock (18,675,283 shares, par value $100) of the Company†	1,867,528,300

*Represents par or stated value.

†As of June 30, 1936 there were 11,559 shares under subscription at $150 per share by employees (including officers) of the Company and of certain other corporations to which the Employees' Stock Plan was extended. 129,230 shares are authorized for issuance to cover conversions of certain bonds of the Company.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds, exclusive of accrued interest, from the sale of the Debentures, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $172,710,000 and are to be applied toward the retirement of the Company's presently outstanding issue of $117,984,700 of Thirty-Five Year Sinking Fund 5% Debentures, due January 1, 1960, which the Company intends to call for redemption on January 1, 1937 at 110% of their principal amount ($129,783,170) and accrued interest; and toward the retirement of the Company's presently outstanding issue of $64,865,200 of Thirty Year Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, due December 1, 1946, which the Company is calling for redemption on December 1, 1936 at 105% of their principal amount ($68,108,460) and accrued interest. The Company expects to obtain the balance (approximately $25,182,000) of the requirements for such redemptions, exclusive of accrued interest, from its current cash and temporary cash investments.*

EARNINGS *The following figures are taken from the Consolidated Income Statements of the Company and its principal telephone subsidiaries in the Offering Prospectus and must be read in conjunction with such income statements and the notes appended thereto. The Offering Prospectus also contains separate Income Statements of the Company. The Registration Statement contains, in addition to the foregoing, Consolidated Profit and Loss Statements of Western Electric Company, Incorporated, and its 100% directly-owned subsidiaries.*

	Six Months ended June 30, 1936	Year 1935	Year 1934	Year 1933
Operating Revenues	$488,870,271	$919,116,223	$869,525,401	$853,825,376
Net Operating Income	$104,806,678	$183,160,747	$175,042,544	$165,969,789
Other Income	11,583,352	14,346,928	5,596,902	157,067*
Total Income	$116,390,030	$197,507,675	$180,639,446	$165,812,722
Interest and Other Deductions	31,310,177	64,589,182	69,332,407	65,304,258
Consolidated Net Income	$ 85,079,853	$132,918,493	$111,307,039	$100,508,464

*Negative amount.

The figures for 1934 reflect adjustments made in various accounts in connection with refunds ordered in certain rate cases.

Provision, if any required, for Federal surtax on undistributed earnings for 1936 cannot be determined until the end of the year.

Other Income includes dividend, interest and miscellaneous income of the consolidated group. It also includes the proportionate interest of the companies comprising the consolidated group in the earnings or deficits (after dividends) of all subsidiaries not consolidated, including Western Electric Company.

DEBENTURES *The Twenty-Five Year 3¼% Debentures will be issued under an Indenture dated as of October 1, 1936 between the Company and Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company (New York City), Trustee. This issue of Debentures is not secured. It is limited to $175,000,000 but the Indenture does not limit the amount of other securities or indebtedness, either secured or unsecured, which may be issued or incurred by the Company or by subsidiaries of the Company. The Indenture contains a covenant that if the Company shall pledge as security for any indebtedness or obligations any stock, owned by it at the date of said Indenture or thereafter acquired, of any telephone corporation doing business in the United States of America, or of any corporation owning 50% or more of the voting securities of any such telephone corporation, the Company will secure the outstanding Debentures of this issue ratably with the indebtedness or obligations secured by such pledge.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of $150,000,000 of these Debentures from the Company at 99%, or a total of $148,500,000, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 101%, or a total of $151,500,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $3,000,000. There is no firm commitment for the remaining $25,000,000 of Debentures, but the Company is withholding such Debentures for sale, on or before January 1, 1937, only to the Trustee of Pension Funds established by the Company and by certain of its subsidiaries, without underwriting discounts or commissions, at 99%, or a total of $24,750,000, plus accrued interest.*

Price 101% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase $150,000,000 of these Debentures on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and Mr. Charles M. Bracelen, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about October 22, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account within the limits and during the period set forth in the Agreement between themselves.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.
Incorporated — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

Dated October 15, 1936

Last Whaleback Of Great Lakes Is Being Junked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sparks, but no tears, splash onto the rusty ribs of the Bay View, last of a once majestic Great Lakes fleet of "whaleback" freighters, as acetylene torches prepare her for the junk dealer in her dock on the South Side here.

Drama, but no ceremony, marks the passing of this representative of what for nearly half a century was symbolic of lakes shipping. The "whaleback" freighter, as the name implies, has, or had, a rounded back, looking really more like a submarine than anything else. It probably was the first streamlined vehicle, on water, on land, or in the air.

The advantage of this type of construction over the conventional design now universally followed, was, as far as seamen here can tell, chiefly that it was possible to roll through heavy seas without shipping water. The main reason though, one "salt" insists, is simply that it was an idea, just as the building of automobiles recently with fender skirts was an idea that "took on." Other builders found no reason to adopt this idea and lake freighters now are of the usual flat-deck type.

The Bay View was one of 200 of these odd ships built by Alexander McDougall, the first in 1888. They plied the lakes carrying coal, ore and gran, for many years having a practical monopoly on this bulk-freight business.

During the war some were cut into halves, being too long for the locks between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario at that time, and were taken to the Atlantic coast.

The Bay View was taken through the Welland Canal and to the Atlantic coast in two pieces during the war, but came back to her home waters to spend her declining years, mostly as a sand barge. Her last job was to help build the artificial islands composing part of the Chicago World's Fair grounds.

Now she's but a skeleton. Goggled torch wielders are cuting her right down to the water level, for her steel is still worth something as junk.

Most ships when built are dedicated with the "laying" of the forward mast, just as is a building with the laying of the cornerstone. Instead of putting in a box with papers, money, etc., as with a building, shipbuilders usually just slip a sum of money, usually at least $5, under the bottom of the mast as it is stepped into place. In beginning the breaking up of the Bay View, Capt. Louis Larson, in charge of the dock, recalls with a chuckle, how a search revealed that builder McDougall had placed under the mast—eight cents!

Former Symbol of Lake Shipping

Bay View
Last of the Whaleback Freighters on the Great Lakes

Strategy: Rearmed Rhine Begins to Show Its Results

(Continued from Page 1)

Rhineland much more difficult. The existence of fortifications would make it almost impossible.

It is thought likely, in fact, that the new strategic situation will to all intents and purposes immobilize the French army in the event of another European war. Could not the German high command, secure behind an impregnable line of fortifications—as the French are behind the famous Maginot line—throw the vast bulk of its forces against its eastern or southern neighbors without fear of a French counterstroke?

Many European diplomatic and military authorities are convinced that this is what Germany intends to do just as soon as either the reorganization of her fighting forces is complete or the deteriorating internal situation demands another triumph for the Führer. Hence the demand in the current negotiations for a general pact of mutual assistance which will make any state think twice and even three times before venturing to attack a neighbor.

There has long been widespread criticism in Europe of the tendency of British diplomacy to look only at the western frontier of Germany. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, reinforced by Joseph Beck of Poland, had always stressed the view that peace is "one and indivisible." He argued that if you shore up one side of Germany, whether from within or from without, you automatically increase the likelihood of war because such one-sided shoring-up makes it all the easier for Germany to break out in the east or south. What is wanted, he declared, is not a fresh Locarno or a mere Western Air Pact but some reinforcement of the League Covenant which will bring everybody into the hue and cry against an aggressor.

The argument had a strong appeal to the French, who feared that the aim of German diplomacy was to make it impossible for them to intervene while German armies overwhelmed Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania in turn, after which Germany will have France at her mercy.

It needs really substantial peace gestures on the part of Herr Hitler to convince France otherwise.

Meanwhile, whether Germany really is peacefully inclined or not, the chancelleries of Europe cannot afford to take chances. Consequently statesmen have been seriously weighing the effect of the new military situation on the existing diplomatic line-up. Their eyes naturally turned in the first instance to the air forces, which are not kept in leash by fortifications, however formidable. But to what extent does mastery of the air carry with it mastery of the ground underneath? On the statesmen's answer to this question has the fate of France's system of alliances seemed largely to depend.

Air Pact Insurance

If they decide that the ground can be controlled from the air then it could be assumed that Germany's neighbors would reinforce their existing treaties of alliance with pacts of mutual assistance in the air. They would, in fact, tend to come closer together even than at present. And they would seek to rope in as many new potential guarantors as possible. If, on the other hand, land forces are regarded as predominant, a good many observers believe the so-called ring round Germany would tend to break up and each member would make what terms it could with Berlin.

There is however another possibility—namely an attack on Germany before her new military dispositions are completed. The possibility of such an attack was averted when Herr Hitler suddenly marched into the Rhineland in spite of having himself told Anthony Eden that he regarded demilitarization as Germany's contribution to the peace of Europe.

It's Up to the League

In this situation the position of the League is being watched with considerable anxiety by its supporters because in the future organization of the League lies the key to peace or war. The League has been given the dual function of trying to mediate between disputants and of protecting one of its members that has been unjustifiably attacked. It must be admitted that it has not been conspicuously successful in either capacity. Yet, if the world is not to content itself with the old rule that "might is right," the machinery both for settling disputes and for joint action to prevent a big bully from terrorizing or enslaving a weaker nation which stands in its way must be strengthened without delay.

Hitherto, however, too many of the League's members have regarded it as an instrument for helping them to keep what they have got regardless of the rights or wrongs of the matter. The revival of Germany's military strength means that this phase of the League's existence is coming to an end unless, of course, the League itself comes to an end instead.

Peace of Europe at Stake

The postwar years have seen on the one side studied unwillingness among the victorious nations to remedy Germany's just grievances and equally unmistakable unreadiness on the part of Germany to accept any international arrangement she does not like—including loss of territory—one day longer than she can help.

With the peace of Europe dependent upon a change of heart on both sides, the present negotiations which began last month in London should enable the world to judge the real intentions of the chief participants.

If Adolf Hitler really means to be in future a prophet of peace, instead of the prophet of war he shows himself to be in his book, "Mein Kampf," he now has a real opportunity to prove it, on a basis in which respect for treaties will henceforth be the acid test, not only for Germany, but for everybody else.

Soil Erosion Fought In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's embattled farmers are enlisting their full strength to fight what, to them, is Public Enemy No. 1—soil erosion—and they are winning what is admittedly a long, tedious and sometimes apparently losing battle.

An example of the co-operation the farmers are giving the Government in its soil conservation program may be cited in the 150,000-acre South Tyger river demonstration project in which appraximately 1022 agriculturists are engaged, supplemented by experts from two service camps nearby, says a summary compiled by Ernest Carnes, State co-ordinator of the service.

On farms in Spartanburg and Greenville counties in the Tyger river demonstration, 2209 miles of terraces have been constructed, 24,396 acres have been strip-cropped, and crop rotation is being practiced on 31,687 acres.

Clean cultivated, erosion-inducing crops have been curtailed to 10,611 acres, Mr. Carnes pointed out, and erosion-resisting crops have been increased from 4347 to 7104 acres. Hundreds of gullies have been stabilized, benefiting 4050 acres of badly washed land, and 2442 acres of steep land have been set with 8,000,000 trees.

The Government policy, Mr. Carnes explained, is to do only the preliminary stages of the work on each farm. Every farmer is pledged to perform a considerable amount of it himself.

Richmond Agrees On Narcotics Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Pharmacists, physicians and legislators have agreed that any move to enforce the Virginia uniform narcotics act of 1934 more rigidly will be welcomed, while the total of arrests in this city during the recent "dope" clean-up remained at 36, including several druggists and physicians.

Boyd M. Martin, federal narcotics agent who maneuvered the raids here and who said he would "clean up" the city, left for Clarksburg, W. Va. It could not be learned when he was expected to return.

Dr. John W. Preston, secretary of the Virginia board of medical examiners, and A. L. I. Winne, secretary of the Virginia board of pharmacy, said that any "workable plan" to enforce anti-narcotic laws would be welcomed by ethical physicians. A Virginia legislator suggested absolute prohibition of drug sales, a proposition which was immediately frowned upon by medical men.

Saskatchewan Power Sites Held for Mining Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Sask. — Applications from mining companies for priority permits to develop a power site about 30 miles from here, nearest source of power for the rapidly growing mineral field in the northwest corner of the province, was refused by the Provincial Government recently.

The Government declared that the mining companies that have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in developing mines in that area should be given the first opportunity to develop power sites.

Carolina Convicts Face School Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—An educational program for North Carolina's state prisoners will begin soon, with a full-time director in charge, it was announced here by Oscar T. Pitts, acting head of the prison division of the Department of Highways and Public Works. It will be impossible to aid the 9000 men and women in all prison camps, so the work at first will be confined to youthful convicts and long termers.

At first, classes will be confined to the Central Prison at Raleigh, Mr. Pitts indicated, and at the Caledonia Camp, in Halifax county. Later, it will be carried into other units and expanded.

It was brought out by Mr. Pitts that plans are being perfected to place unruly prisoners in concentration camps and to establish separate camps for very young prisoners. The educational program will be tied in with the segregation program, Mr. Pitts explained.

Homework Eliminated In Atlanta Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta school system looks upon school as comparable to business and believes when a day's work is done both should be left behind. Therefore home work should be eliminated, M. E. Coleman, director of attendance and census of the Atlanta schools, has stated.

Homework has already been eliminated in the Atlanta schools with three exceptions. In near-by Decatur, Ga., though the assignment of homework still continues, the thought of avoiding it is growing and Superintendent Lamar Ferguson has called the giving of home lessons to children as "almost criminal."

Students in Atlanta are encouraged to interest themselves in subjects outside of the schools such as music, art or reading and are urged to pursue individual study along lines which interest them, Mr. Coleman said.

Safety Work Grows In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Formation of a third safety council under a program for setting up seven such bodies in the State to curb accidents in industrial plants on railroads, and the like, has been announced by John Dukes, chairman of the State industrial commission.

Representatives of approximately 300 industrial plants in Lancaster, York, and Chester counties attended an organization meeting called by Commissioner P. M. Camak, who has supervision of the safety program under the workman's compensation law.

The group was designated as the Catawba safety council. It decided to award a trophy every three months to the industry making the best safety record.

The following officers were named: Chairman, W. J. Erwin, vice-president of Republic Cotton mills, Great Falls; vice-chairman, C. L. Still, superintendent of the Fort Mill plant of the Springs textile chain; secretary, W. P. Sibley, secretary of the Arcade mills, Rock Hill; treasurer, T. B. Jackson, secretary of the Industrial Cotton mills, Rock Hill.

Historian Finds Youth Wants More Than Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director of the state department of archives and history, always has maintained, she says, that "no historian today can hope to interest young people in history by a recital of military and political movements alone."

Mrs. Owen is the co-author of two history books for elementary school children, which recently were adopted by the State Textbook Commission. One is "From Campfire to Cahaba," a history of Alabama from 1540 to 1817, written in native form, and "History Stories," an illustrated volume for smaller children.

Counterpoint, a Music Term

Counterpoint in music is defined as the science of combining melodies.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 52c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
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For Children's Winter Fashions
A store filled with sensible, serviceable apparel—beautifully styled, reasonably priced.
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Shoes Repaired While You Wait
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Half Soles 55c — Hats 50c up
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Fine Quality Merchandise
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Gloves for Fall
Imported Kid and Suede by Perrin
All the new Fall Shades in Fabrics by KAYSER and VAN RAALTE.
Our new fall line of gloves justly upholds our reputation for always carrying the latest styles and best qualities.
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Sunproof Wallhide and Waterspar Enamel
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Cold Weather Coats
for Growing Girls
A really good looking assortment of durable wool materials, $5.98 to $12.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

See Our October Stationery Special for $1.00, and Personal Christmas Cards for $1.00
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Jeweler and Optometrist
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High-Grade Distilled Fuel Oils
Barlow Bros. Co. 61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

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79c up
Sugenheimer's Waterbury, Conn.

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Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

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Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
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Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

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TAILORS
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our suitings for Fall and Winter wear.
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Personal Greeting Samples
Now Ready
John H. Saumenig & Co.
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WHITNEY'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
IN ALBANY, N. Y.
invites you to
Buy Furniture on the Budget Plan
Trade In Your Old Furniture
Liberal Allowances

1000 New Hats
for your selection
Moderately Priced
1.98 to 6.75

GRACE & MERIT
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BUDGET YOUR
Niagara Hudson Coke
with BLACKBURN
No Interest—No Finance Charge
Pay Monthly As Convenient
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◆ *Ladies' Hosiery* ◆
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FUNERAL SERVICE
107 North Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Telephone 87
Licensed Lady Embalmer

Let Us FULLERIZE Your Winter Clothes and Furs Now
CHATFIELDS
at 1 Mary Street, Phone 1797
Prices Reasonable

Better Flowers
Better Service
DIETZ, *Florist*
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Make TUESDAY Delightful. Iron while comfortably seated with an ABC Ironer.
$49.50 up—*Easiest Terms*
WEEKS & DICKINSON

Formal Wear—
More entertaining this season will demand new dance frocks—new dress suits for men. It's correct if it comes from
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(Continued)

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Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
ONCE USED, ALWAYS SATISFIED
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- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
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Authorized Agents for
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Piano Tuning and Repairing
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77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
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Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
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Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
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Paris Designer for Hats
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Delightfully different. Finest American and Japanese restaurant.
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Tel. 4288

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for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
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BROOKLYN
See New York City

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Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

Claremont Shop
NEW HATS
at $2.00 *Others to $10.00*
We Specialize in Youthful Large Headsizes
475 MAIN ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
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DRY CLEANING CO.
Mirrocleaners
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Aristocrat of Anthracite
Since 1858
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OFFICE AND YARD, Riverside 7300—1170

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DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
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305 15th Street Lincoln 0750

BUFFALO
(Continued)

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
2713 MAIN STREET
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE UN. 8430
Complete Lines of Choice
MEATS and FISH
Priebe Brand Poultry
Special attention to Telephone Orders
We Deliver

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
QUALITY—SERVICE
ARTISTRY
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 Delaware Ave. WA. 5310

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QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

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Automobile and Other Kinds of
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Efficient, Prompt and Willing Service Emphasized.
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The D. L. & W. Coal Co.'s
'blue coal'
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

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Dunkirk Builders' Supply Corp.
Established 1856
High Quality Hard Coal in all sizes
Domestic Coke
Full Line Builders' Supplies
House Paint
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New ENNA JETTICK Models
Hand Flexed by Master Craftsmen
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Williams & Dye Co. ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil

QUALITY WOOLENS
for Hunting and Sports Wear
Our famous quality woolens are the most economical to buy and most satisfactory to wear.
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 CHURCH STREET

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STERLING SILVER
You spend wisely when you buy sterling. Few purchases give such great return for the money invested. Why wait? Buy sterling out of income on our divided payment plan.
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WE ARE now showing the latest designs in Ladies' Dresses and Millinery for Fall. *Also a Generous Assortment of Teen Frocks.*
Popular prices at
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Use Patapar for Cooking and Household Use
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"Enna Jettick" Shoes
Comfortable! $5 and $6.
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Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Store
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VIOLA STEVENS
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Hats and Accessories

Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings

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The Best Time to
Fix Your Lawn
Is in the Fall
We have special seed for Larchmont Soil.
G. W. MERRILL
Housewares, Housecleaning Supplies
Sherwin-Williams Paints
1921 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 2460

Long Island

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SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

A Full Stock of
Florence Range Burners and Oil Heaters
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 WEST MAIN STREET
Tel. Bay Shore 20

Charles H. Tecklenburg
Socony
Furnace and Fuel Oil
Cor. 4th Ave. and Union St.
Phone Bay Shore 581

EDITH SESNON'S KOPPER KETTLE
TEA SHOPPE
Luncheon 35c up Dinners 60c up
Afternoon Tea 35c up Sundays Special 85c
A La Carte at Any Time
134 West Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 3134

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Bobby's Beauty Shop

Try our combination permanent waves — beautiful top waves, tight curls on ends.
213-11 41st Avenue
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Tel. Bayside 9-6215

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Flowers for All Occasions
We Deliver Within a Radius of 20 Miles
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. Bayside 9- 3000, 3001, 3002

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SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

WESTINGHOUSE
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
brings America a new standard of Refrigerator value.
WESTMINSTER
SALES AND SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

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RUBIN BROS.
375 Central Avenue
Furniture — Painting Upholstering

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Make it a weekly habit to drop in to see the new fashions
at
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday
CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Gifts, Books, Cards
Candy
The Little Brown Shop
41-09 Kissena Blvd.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834
WATCHES WATERMAN'S PENS
K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler — Optician
A Small Deposit Will Hold Any Article Until Christmas
41-47 MAIN STREET IND. 3-6226

FLUSHING—College Point

J. FRIED
Quality Groceries and Dairy Products at Moderate Prices
20-03 122nd Street
Phone FLUSHING 9-5151

FOREST HILLS

Phoenix Hosiery
at
YOUNG SHOES
For Young Feet
71-20 Austin St. Forest Hills
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

LORENZ Town Shoppe
Fall Frocks
Austin St. at Windsor Place

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here AEROTYPE
Cars go for it! **Esso**
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Harding Court Beauty Salon

Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin St.
Bou. 8-7735

BRUNN'S
RESTAURANT ..... Bou. 8-3227
DELICATESSEN ..... Bou. 8-0549
Dinner *Luncheon* Chinese Food Served Also
71-64 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens
Virginia 7-0623 Richard Brandlon
KEW STATION RESTAURANT
Famed for Fine Food
Open Sundays 1-9
82-66 Austin St. At the Station
CLEVELAND 3-4000—3-4038
MODERATE PRICES

Homestead Hotel Beauty Shop
OLGA HELD

Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 p. m.
Grenfall Ave.

FREEPORT

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Freeport 2820
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Phone Freeport 4639

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
May I Help You to Look Your Best?
50c Beauty Service
80 S. Main St., Freeport
Over Litwak's

NEW ADDRESS
OF
Leibert's Shoes
17 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport

Weiss Studio
91 SHONARD AVE., FREEPORT, N. Y.
Piano—Violin
Lessons in Your Home or at the Studio
Enroll Now
For Appointment Call Free. 3269
9 to 12 a. m.

In the Fall
A Housewife's Fancy Turns to the Home
LITWAK'S
Will Help You Beautify It With
Curtains and Drapes
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

Van Room's
HOSIERY · CORSETS · LINGERIE · GLOVES
90 South Main Street Phone Fpt. 2045
Featuring FLEXEE Foundations
FAY MISS Brassieres
Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie and Sports Wear

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Haddon Hall Candy
Select Chocolates 35c—Crisp and Chewy 39c
Nuts and Fruits 49c
Chocolate Covered Nuts 69c
Masterpieces in Miniature 69c
Loose, 20 varieties 15c ¼ lb.
Delicious Candy in Plain Boxes

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VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. Grt. Neck 2172

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
HEMPSTEAD 448

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Choice Meats and Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
W. J. Bohnet 4 Greenwich St.

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT AND MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE
$.45
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 384

NEW YORK
Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WEAR AND LOVE
LE GANT
Famous "Two Way-One Way" Foundations and Corsets—fitted to you by *our expert* corsetieres.
New costume lines demand new contour lines. We are prepared to give you your *proper Le Gant.* Also featuring Le Gant Half-Size Foundations.
$5.00 TO $25.00
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264 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

Oriental Rugs and Domestic Carpets
Cleaned - Repaired - Washed
NARGIZIAN SERVICE, Established Nearly a Half Century, Has Built NARGIZIAN REPUTATION
Call Hempstead 1300
For DEPENDABLE WORK by EXPERT CRAFTSMEN at MODERATE COST
V. H. NARGIZIAN, INC.
182 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Lady Attendant
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

Brothers
HOllis 5-2300 CLEANERS-DYERS Great Neck
Jamaica Men's and Women's Floral Park
Queens Village Apparel Hempstead
St. Albans Rugs and Carpets Lynbrook
Home Furnishings Freeport

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y.

Old Dutch Cleanser
L. SEEL, *Manager*
A&P
99 Main Street Hempstead 5700—5701

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Garden City 8911
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
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Jackson Hts. N. Y. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4023.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
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3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

The VOGUE SHOP
Featuring an Exquisite Line of
MILLINERY — HAND BAGS *and* ACCESSORIES
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-8520
Next to Schraffts

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Polk Avenue (37th) and 33rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK
Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

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UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
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Opposite Jackson Theatre

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 Roosevelt Ave.
Now Showing New Fall Lines of
HABERDASHERY *and* HATS
SARNOFF HATS — $2.95
HOLBROOK HATS — $3.65

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

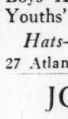
JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

ADLON
HAIRDRESSERS



255-08 NO. BOULEVARD
Formerly with Robert of Fifth Avenue
Phone Bayside 9-4948

LYNBROOK

MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIER

featuring MisSimplicity for
Short—Average—and Tall Figure
$3.50 to $10.00
67 Atlantic Avenue
Corner Sunrise Highway

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son
Funeral Home
173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

FRANK'S SERVICE STATION
COLONIAL Esso STATIONS
GENERAL AUTO SERVICE
STANDARD PRODUCTS
PUTNAM AVE. OPP. UNION PLACE
TELEPHONE LYN. 3164

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
Boys' Knicker Suits..... $10.95
Youths' Prep Suits..... 13.50
Hats—Furnishings—Sweaters
27 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 6327

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

for
• Paints • Wallpaper
• Window Shades
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
JOHN J. LAKE & SON
88 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 3155

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Featuring Duofold Underwear *for Men*
Manhattan Shirts
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MUELLER'S
Candy Exclusively
82 Atlantic Avenue

MANHASSET

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1080, Bayport 317

NEW YORK
Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

Tydol Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1633
EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.
Now Is the Time for Your Change to Winter Lubricants
Specialized lubrication by specially trained men.

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 888

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

POTTER & ROBINSONS, Inc.
WE SELL and RENT REAL ESTATE
WE SELL FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
and All Casualty INSURANCE
30 EAST MAIN STREET Telephone 8

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 140
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
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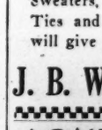

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
The Open Door!

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Aerial Bombardment

—Ding in Seattle Sunday Times
Agriculture! Not Charity

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Coming Down to Earth!

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun
"Umph!—You Still Hanging Around?"

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

RECENT news items in the Monitor brought forth the following thoughts which are presented in cryptic form. The asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

ZYAB CYX DWEVFU YAAGT-HSEUBTZVIU RBEAB TYJZ IBZ GVAZ ZKAEIEVF UIGWEZU GQ *POSZU *MZWVZ WYIBZW AGT-TGVHSYAZ ZVRU EIZTU.

2. Letter Changing

AND speaking of news items, a Greenlawn, L. I., reader shares two, stating that while it is fairly easy to SEEK NEWS, it is not so easy to FIND NEWS. Doubtless this reader does not refer to the Monitor, but—changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming a proper word each time, change SEEK to NEWS in 3 moves, and FIND to NEWS in 5 moves.

3. Letter Division

TODAY'S letter-division problem is shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader. As usual, the 10 letters, properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try it mathematically first.

VASE) HANGING (RGA
HATNE

HHRNG
IERG

AISG

4. The Methodical Traveler

HERE'S another problem that is shared by a Fargo, N. D., reader. A methodical traveler, studying his log at the end of a journey, found that he had slept 1-3 of the miles, spent 1-18 of the miles in the dressing room, 1-4 of the miles reading, 1-7 of the miles conversing, and 1-18 of the miles in the dining car. The rest of the journey he merely loafed and watched the scenery. Doing this, he spent 10 minutes more than it took to cover 1-6 of the mileage. The train averaged 45 miles an hour. How far did this methodical traveler travel?

5. Rebus

AND finally, a Lexington, Mass., reader propounds this rebus. The name of a recently popular song number is represented by the symbols below:

AL 1

(Answers Among Advertisements)

What They Say

Political Promises

"People are easier to teach than horses. It should not seem impossible for them to learn that if the promises of business men can be kept the promises of politicians might be."—*Bruce Barton.*

Era of Standardization

"Gone are the days of craftsmanship when a man's work was as individual as he himself; nowadays, things are so much alike that a man's best products might easily be any other man's."—*St. John Ervine.*

In Lighter Vein

Flat

She (gushingly): "Tell me, professor, what do you think of my voice?"

He (frankly): "Well, madam, it reminds me of toothpaste."

She: "Er—toothpaste, professor?"

He: "Yes! You squeeze it, and it comes out flat!"—*Montreal Star.*

Entertaining

"Well, I did my good deed today—made at least a hundred people more cheerful."

"How was that?"

"I chased my hat when the wind blew it down the street."—*Grit.*

Can Be Trusted

"Mose, do you think it right to leave your wife at the washtub while you spend your time fishing?"

"Oh, yassuh, mah wife doan need no watchin'. She wuk jes as hard as if'n Ah wuz dere."

The Speed Maniac

"Why the camera on the hood of your car?"

"Oh, that's a movie machine. You see, I go too fast to look at the scenery."

Insistent

"Well, Jones, how are you? How you have changed."

"But my name isn't Jones, sir."

"What, is your name changed too?"—*Grit.*

Ready for Play

Monitor Camera Club From
Miss Joan Greig, Longmoor, Hants, Eng.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Unanimous Vote

Question: Would you kindly tell me what is meant by "unanimous vote"? At a meeting a certain number of members may abstain from voting either for or against a resolution. May this resolution be taken as carried unanimously?

Answer: If all the votes cast are either for or against the motion, it means that all "present and voting" voted unanimously. Consequently the vote may be said to be unanimous. In voting by ballot, a blank piece of paper is not counted in determining the result and it is equally true of those who remain silent in a vote taken by voice. Silence gives assent to whatever action prevails.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Artists

TO START this fun-producing game, each guest is supplied with a pencil and a numbered sheet of paper. The hostess then whispers in the ear of each person the name of some animal or flower which is to be drawn, as accurately as possible, within a given time limit. Next the drawings are collected and exhibited on a convenient table or wall.

With a new sheet of paper containing as many numbers as there are drawings, the guests examine the pictures and write opposite the corresponding numbers on their paper what they think each drawing represents.

A prize may be given to the person who guesses the greatest number of drawings correctly. Another prize may be awarded to the "artist" whose "exhibit" receives the largest number of correct guesses.

It is suggested that more merriment will ensue if similar types of objects are given, such as dog and wolf, daisy and waterlily, etc.—Miss A. M. B., Norfolk, Mass.

Quotation for Today

TRY to be happy at this very present moment; and put not off being so to a time to come; as though that time should be of another make from this which is already come and is ours.

—FULLER

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

After School Play-Room

IN A locality where many mothers are employed outside the home, a high-school girl has opened an "After School Play-Room," which is offering a needed service and is earning enough for the girl's clothes and school expenses.

For a small sum each week the girl supervises the play of a child from the time school is out until the mother returns from work. In the girl's home is a large basement, which she has fixed up with magazines, books, scissors, crayons, and a blackboard—toys and balls are also used. Some evenings she has story hour, when she tells interesting stories that make the children beg for more. Sometimes they all learn new songs together.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Come and Dine'

THE twenty-first chapter of John's gospel records how Simon Peter and six of his fellow disciples went out fishing during the night on the waters of the Galilean Lake, while they were awaiting the fulfillment of Christ Jesus' promise that they should see him in Galilee (Mark 16:7).

Following the advice of one whom they did not at first recognize as the Master, they were enabled to take a phenomenal catch of fish; and when they brought their boats to shore, Jesus invited them (according to the words of the Authorized Version) to "come and dine" (John 21:12). It may be noted, however, that the Greek term here translated "dine" does not refer to the chief meal of the day (*deipnon*), which was taken in those days in the afternoon, but more specifically to a morning meal (*ariston*), which we would describe as "breakfast." (Compare Goodspeed's translation: "Come and have breakfast.")

Daily Anecdote

Modesty.

SEVERAL years ago, an American music student, while visiting a famous museum in Germany, was shown into a room containing a worn, old-fashioned piano.

"This," said the guide, "was once the piano of Beethoven."

"Oh, how thrilling," exclaimed the girl. "I wonder how it sounds." She rushed to the instrument and began to play.

When they were leaving the room, the guide remarked casually, "Paderewski was here a few days ago."

"Oh, what did he play?" the girl asked eagerly.

"Nothing," the guide replied with an amused smile. "He said that he was unworthy to touch the keys that had once known the hands of the great Beethoven."

For the Scrapbook

Climb It

From the moment you come into the world of being, a ladder was placed before you that you might ascend.—*From the Persian.*

Virtue

Virtue alone is the unerring sign of a noble soul.—*Boileau.*

Religion

Religion is love to God and man.—*F. W. Robertson.*

All Attention!

Monitor Camera Club From
Mrs. Dorothy MacAlister, Boston

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Another

New York

THIS is the record of an incident that proves that it never pays to quit trying when the game seems to be against you.

A young man was employed as a salesman and was sent to New York. Things went smoothly at first, but a day came when the sales seemed to cease, and funds were exhausted.

He had taken quarters at a pleasant rooming house on West Eighty-fourth street. But one morning he awoke to the realization that he did not have so much as breakfast money left. However, he fearlessly resolved to start out and do the very first thing that presented itself to him as an opportunity to help someone. As he started from his room his name was called by a man in a neighboring room. "I have a typewriter here that I know nothing about. If you have a few moments I wish you would help me with a few pointers about it."

This opportunity of serving was seized with gratitude, though for a moment the silent suggestion came: "Can you afford to take time for this when you need to go out and earn breakfast money?"

During the course of conversation about the typewriter, the neighbor inquired of the salesman what his business was. On being informed, the neighbor exclaimed, "That is something I have been wanting for a long time. I'm glad I stopped you. I can give you an order today."

Brevities

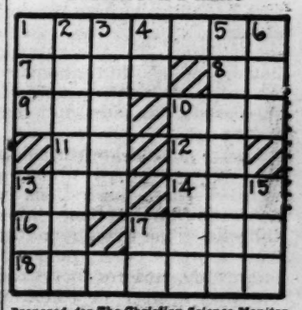
Portland Oregonian: And another problem for the motor-mounted police is the child lost from a trailer home. "Where do you live, little man?" "Right over there!" pointing to a vacant spot by a pile of empty cans.

St. Louis Star-Times: The nicest way to prepare spinach for the table is to feed it to the cow and serve in a milk glass.

Detroit Free Press: Your grandmother didn't need motors to run the washing machine and such things. She used boypower.

Australian Woman's Mirror: Some wild animals charge with their eyes closed, states a traveler. So do some hotel proprietors.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Scintillate
7. Rodent
8. Printer's measure
9. A letter
10. Spanish commander
11. Preposition
12. Like
13. A play upon words
14. Hasten
16. Conjunction
17. Man of distinction
18. Signified

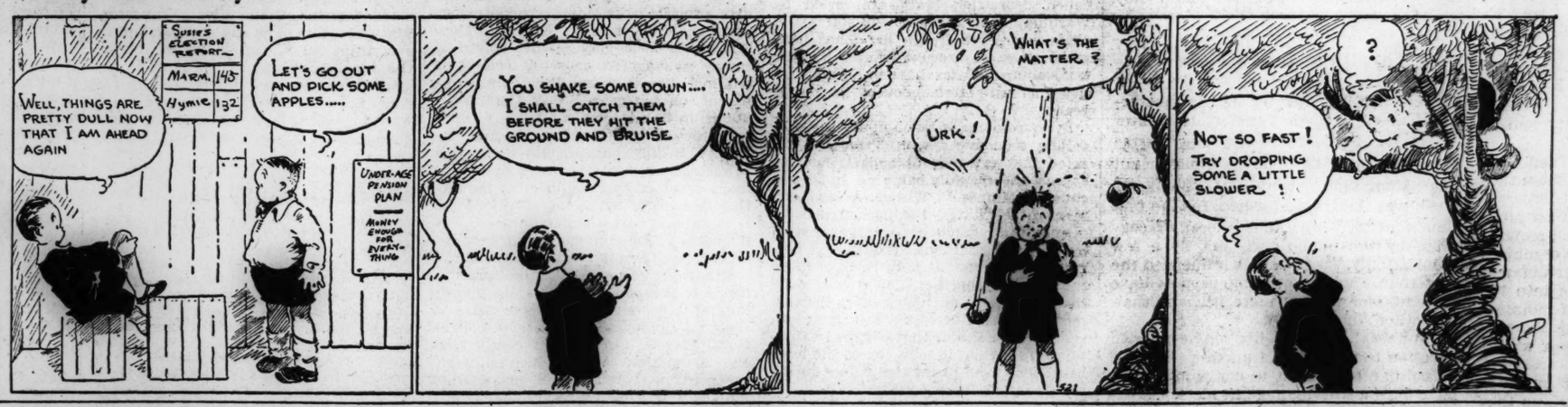
Down

1. Pronoun
2. To graze
3. Malicious burning of a dwelling
4. Musical note
5. Convenience
6. Terminal
10. Omission-sign
13. Seed-container
15. Incline the head
17. Interjection

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Fact, Drop It Just as Slow as You Can*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE'S ELECTION RETURNS
MARM. 143
HYMIE 132
WELL, THINGS ARE PRETTY DULL NOW THAT I AM AHEAD AGAIN
LET'S GO OUT AND PICK SOME APPLES.....
UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN
MONEY ENOUGH FOR EVERYTHING
YOU SHAKE SOME DOWN.... I SHALL CATCH THEM BEFORE THEY HIT THE GROUND AND BRUISE
WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
URK !
NOT SO FAST ! TRY DROPPING SOME A LITTLE SLOWER !
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*As a Referee Waddles Plays an Active Part*

By THE HAGERS

BUD CALLED TO SEE IF I'D AGREE A FOOTBALL GAME TO REFEREE.
THE KICK-OFF CAUGHT ME OFF MY GUARD; I MADE FIRST DOWN WITHOUT A YARD.
A FORWARD PASS; AN END RUN WIDE. (THE DUCKLINGS CLAIMED I WAS OFF SIDE.)
BANG-BANG! BANG!
THE 'GUN' WENT OFF. AND SO DID I! I'M GLAD IT ENDED IN A TIE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"To Preserve Individual Enterprise"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made possibly the best speech of his campaign at Chicago. He addressed himself particularly to business men, and in a much more persuasive manner than in previous references to "economic royalists" and "intrenched greed." It was fine to hear the President say:

> The overwhelming majority of business men in this country are good citizens and the proportion of those who are not is probably about the same proportion as in the other occupations and professions of life.

That is common sense. And it is a necessary approach for any statesman seeking effective regulation of business.

Mr. Roosevelt's comparison of the condition of business men today with their condition in March, 1933, was also very effective. This newspaper frankly places a smaller estimate on the Government's role in promoting recovery. But we believe most fair-minded observers recognize that the Roosevelt Administration did help to halt deflation, to redress the economic balance between farm and factory, and to check interstate crimes both of the under and upper worlds. We would give credit also to Mr. Roosevelt for the new hope he instilled in the nation and for his humanitarian purposes.

But we cannot agree that Government of itself has achieved recovery, and we strongly disagree with the unconscious assumption of an omnipotent role for Government when Mr. Roosevelt says that business men are now "in the black" and adds, "that is where we intend them to be in future." In particular we do not believe that the Administration raised industrial purchasing power. The AAA and drought partnership unquestionably improved agricultural purchasing power. But the best evidence on NRA is in the other direction.

This newspaper supported NRA in its early stages as a united reform and recovery effort. But it pointed out at the beginning the difficulty of raising wages ahead of prices, and in January, 1934, it said:

> The chief hope in NRA as a recovery effort fades. It fades largely because employers, with few exceptions, could not or would not take from their own pockets the amounts needed to give buying power the desired advantage over productive power.

Later studies, such as that made by the Brookings Institution, showed that NRA tended to increase rather than lessen monopoly. Power granted trade groups to prevent cutthroat competition could be used to stop any inconvenient competition. Aside from an intolerable interference of Government with free enterprise, the major effect of NRA was to give business men new weapons for choking free enterprise.

Now, Mr. Roosevelt rightly says that "the struggle against private monopoly is a struggle for, and not against, American business. It is a struggle to preserve individual enterprise and economic freedom." The President offers a general idea of how he believes that should be done:

> All that this Administration has done, all that it proposes to do—and this it does propose to do—is to use every power and authority of the Federal Government to protect the commerce of America from the selfish forces which ruined it.

Does this mean that Mr. Roosevelt still proposes to do it as in the NRA? Or has he other ideas about how monopoly can be curbed?

We do not believe that either the Supreme Court or the temper of Congress and the country will permit a revival of NRA. On its record, particularly on its high tariff policy, which encourages monopoly, we do not expect the Republican party to do much to stop business centralization which has largely promoted governmental centralization. We doubt if a Republican administration would have produced the Securities and Exchange Commission. Just as we see in the Republican party more will to economy, we see in the agrarian and labor control of the Democratic party more will to control monopoly.

Yet the Roosevelt record in promoting restrictionism and monopoly under the wing of Government in NRA and AAA leaves serious questions about how clearly the Democratic party sees the road toward free enterprise, the road away from a planned economy. And the Roosevelt record for lax and spoils-infested administration does not promote confidence in governmental controls. Both the President and Governor Landon should attempt more clearly to define their views on this great issue of the campaign—how to preserve individual enterprise.

Homes Fit for Children

EASY chairs, spotless carpets, harmonious color groups, might make Mr. and Mrs. Parent's living room the nicest sort of place for brother and sister to spend their quieter hours in. But on the sofa, where a fellow just naturally finds himself reclining after a hard-fought afternoon with a ball or a bat, lies a tabloid, or maybe a regular-size newspaper with tabloid appeal.

Of course, Mrs. Parent has seen to it that the carpets are thoroughly vacuum-cleaned; Mr. Parent has been paying off an additional mortgage burden he assumed to air-condition the rooms in which his family must live. The presence of children in the home has suggested needs for comforts and protection that the Parents might not have thought absolutely necessary for themselves.

Money may buy a form of protection from natural elements, and purchase creature comforts. But only thought will buy shelter from the chill and blight of such inclinations as sensational headlines may insinuate into young minds.

The dangers thoughtless parents invite into their homes, introduce to their children, and all too frequently neglect to antidote with even a word of warning, let alone sound spiritual teaching, were well illustrated in a talk by George Kelly, formerly assistant attorney general of New York, to the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers. He told of a little boy who "kidnaped" his school teacher's camera and sent a note of extortion to her offering its return.

Mr. Kelly seems correct in assuming that the child "got his thought from tabloid journalism or from motion pictures." The motion picture offers parents a problem outside the home—one which requires wise handling, perhaps through organized efforts to procure special entertainment for children. But the entrance into the home of news unfit for home consumption is a problem which any ordinarily thoughtful parent can meet and master at the front door.

Many parents keep constant guard at this strategic portal to keep out, as they were burglars, suggestions which steal away the rights of their children to think the wholesome thoughts natural to them. This army of wise and loving sentinels is growing, and fortunate the child who breathes mental air conditioned by the parents' wise alertness.

Comeback and Setback

ROSE-TINTED predictions made during the agitation for prohibition repeal, that the return of the liquor traffic would stimulate American prosperity, show other colors in the light of the facts three years afterward.

It is easy to credit the statement that the liquor business has shown "an astonishing comeback" when the American Business Men's Research Foundation estimates that the people of the United States have spent more than $8,000,000,000 for alcoholic beverages since prohibition ended. "Astonishing," indeed, when it is realized that the nation's drink bill averages over $6,700,000 a day. But liquor's "comeback" has meant a setback to legitimate business.

The foundation exists, it says, to collect and disseminate "information regarding alcoholic products and their relation to the well-being of the people." Here is how it analyzes what has happened:

> More than $8,000,000,000 has been diverted from legitimate retail channels of trade into the pockets of the brewers, distillers and wine producers and their more than 400,000 distributors of beverage alcohol.
>
> The most serious fact of this "diversion" is the exceedingly small fractional portion of this eight billion which the liquor trade, second hand, returns to producers, carriers and labor for wages, material and transportation costs.
>
> Comparative study, both before national prohibition and since repeal, shows that legitimate industry returns more than twice as much of its gross manufacturing income to labor and producer than does the liquor traffic.
>
> Out of every dollar of this $8,000,000,000, the drink trade has given the United States Government in taxes less than 17½ cents, while state and local governments have corralled less than 5 cents a liquor dollar additional to balance the mounting demands of relief, accidents and disorder caused by the traffic.

These figures make no allowance for money wasted on liquor under prohibition. But when all allowances are made they write their own editoral.

The Bible Into English

THE fourth centenary of the martyrdom of William Tyndale, translator of the Pentateuch, the New Testament, and other parts of the Bible, meant more than such celebrations usually do. For it was the occasion when, for the first time in history, it became generally recognized by the public and not by a few scholars only, that Tyndale influenced the way that English-speaking peoples have thought and written more perhaps than any other single person.

Tyndale's heroism, his single-minded devotion to the cause of making the Bible a familiar book even to common people, have been a shining page in history.

It has also been long recognized that English literature is built up on the Authorized Version of the Bible completed in 1611. From the solemnities of Sir Thomas Browne and the magnificence of Milton to the light gracefulness of Thackeray, the paramount influence of the Bible, both in thought and in expression, can be clearly traced in English literature.

But until lately, greatly as he was honored among scholars, it was not widely appreciated that the Authorized Version of the Bible was substantially determined by the work of Tyndale. Yet so the fact is. Ninety per cent of the Authorized Version, says Mr. A. W. Pollard, distinguished Oxford scholar, is Tyndale's. It is well that Tyndale's four hundredth anniversary should be honored by a full recognition of the enormous influence for good which he has exercised, and will continue to exercise, down the centuries.

In Lomasney's Ward

Book News of the Day

TO THE bibliography of significant novels explaining American political life must be added Joseph F. Dineen's WARD EIGHT (New York: Harper. $2.50). For Bostonians it recaptures a figure fast becoming legendary; kindles a glow by the sympathy and insight with which the author writes of the political sector ruled for half a century by Martin Lomasney. For others it gives a mural of a part of Boston they have never found in books—nor are likely to know, except by residence. The story of the rise and the later renunciation of Big Tim O'Flaherty is a swiftly moving, human record of a place and the people in it—an interpretation of Irish-American Roman Catholic life from the early '90's through the rumrunning days after the war up to the subdued lights of the night clubs of this week.

For background to this penetrating social study stands the Old North Church as sentinel of the district. Its spire has looked down upon the transformation of a section of the city in which immigrant Irish of the '90's drove out Yankee aristocrats and in turn were driven out by the influx of another political power, the Italian immigration of a date within memory. Both obey the Mahatma, issuing orders behind locked doors on Sundays preceding elections. Boston will read into the record today's politico-civic news.

To this neighborhood, where Paul Revere and John Hancock once walked the crooked streets, Dennis and Norah O'Flaherty came after thirteen weeks in steerage. Dennis was at once signed up by the ward boss for a political job in the sewer department at the Utopian figure of $1.50 a day. He had cause later to wonder whether it was better to shovel muck in the sewers of Boston than on the hills of Ballinhassig.

His son, always big for his age, was the rebel. Quick-witted, a born speaker, he grew up in the ward, went to high school, then to college and became a lawyer. His mother, sensing the future of her boy, would compromise on a berth as letter carrier "in a nice gray suit and not betwixt and between things every time there is an election."

But Big Tim followed the herd to the political trough and in time became an important cog of the machine. He added his own technique during the prohibition era. Conflicting loyalties and ideals which had lain dormant since youth ultimately led Big Tim to lose in order to win.

The author sharply lines in a part of Boston which has had its counterpart in degree wherever ballots are marked with hard pencils—so the "X" will imprint through. He writes with a keen observation of the machinery and mechanics of "practical" politics, with an Irishman's love and straightforward analysis of his own people; and as realist he records the Lomasney era for history—possibly as guide for the dilettante in civic reform. His interpretation is not the familiar theme of the Brahmins of Beacon Hill but the racial transformation in a generation of the part of the city which dominates the Boston the visitor sees.

E. B. T.

Keep the Radiator Filled!

Moscow Queues

IN THE courtyard outside my Moscow office window, a group of kindergarten children were playing, boys and girls five or six years old. An older boy came along in a brand-new child's automobile. The smaller children cried: "Please give us a ride." The boy replied: "All right, form a queue." Promptly, almost instinctively, the small boys and girls lined up in orderly formation, patiently awaiting their turn for a ride around the courtyard.

The "queue habit" is thus developed at an early age in Soviet Russia. Children naturally imitate what they see, and everywhere Soviet children go they see queues. Even in *crèches* they are taught to stand in line, and this habit is strengthened later in kindergartens, schools and in daily life. Ever-present queues impress foreign visitors as one of the commonest features of life under the Soviets.

We are told that in early years after the revolution queues were even more common than they are today. When goods were so scarce that they had to be rationed, explain Soviet officials, people naturally had to stand in line to receive their share. Now that the goods shortage has been reduced, the queue nevertheless persists.

Queues are not so obtrusive as they once were. This is explained partly by different organization. A veteran foreign resident in Moscow recently passed a clothing shop before which long queues of patient men and women had once formed every day. But on this occasion there was no line; the shop's doors stood ajar and the shop was filled with people. He went inside. "Well," he said to a Russian customer, "things have improved. There is no longer a queue." The Russian shrugged his shoulders. "You mean no queue in the street," he replied. "But look in the backyard." The courtyard behind the shop contained long lines of waiting people.

In most Soviet shops, the customer first stands in a queue to select purchases. He then stands in another to pay the cashier, and comes back to stand in a third to receive his purchases, which are not given to him until he presents a cashier's slip. Last year I went into a fruit shop at Baku to buy some apples. The clerk told me they were five rubles a kilogram, and I said I would take one kilogram. "Pay the cashier," she said. I stood in a queue to pay, and came back. But the apples were obstinate and refused to form an exact kilogram. "All right, I will take those," I said. "But they cost 20 kopecks more," said the clerk. I handed her 20 kopecks, but she could not accept the money. I had to stand in line again to pay the cashier. There was no shortage in this shop; it was the "system."

I sometimes suspect that the queue is one symptom of state ownership. It has been observed that government offices in many countries employ more complicated systems than private concerns. When the state owns and operates almost everything, as it does in Soviet Russia, the usual complications of government offices become almost universal. If this is true, Soviet kindergarten teachers are wise to teach their children to form queues. It is a useful habit—in Russia.

D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Local Paramount Issues

By Frank L. Perrin

EVERY American state and every American city has its own insistent problems of government. Important as it is to make wise decisions of questions of national administration, those who are able to divest themselves of partisan prejudices and emotional zeal for whatever cause they may have espoused are just now seeking to reach decisions which are vital in their own communities. Not all the burdens imposed by so-called depression taxes are levied by Washington. In many of the states and cities where too free a hand has been given those in executive authority, the tax load upon farms, homes and industry has increased tremendously in recent years.

Every resource is taxed under the prevailing economic system. Tribute is exacted that extravagant budgets may be at least theoretically balanced. In Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and many other states, the normal debt of farmers and home owners is increased by constant additions to state and municipal tax levies. It may be insisted by the taxing authorities that in most cases the tax rate is no higher now than in recent years. Where this is true it can generally be shown that assessed valuations are higher, in many cases the basis being that fixed by inflated values during the so-called "boom" years.

* * *

It can be pleaded, of course, that in that more prosperous period many cities and towns were persuaded to issue bonds in return for funds spent in building bridges, improving streets and highways, erecting public buildings and war memorials, and improving parks and playgrounds. Money was generously offered by investors who sought securities which would yield a tax-exempt interest return. Burdens thus imposed are binding. Interest must be paid and sinking funds provided. But the wisdom of such overtures by ambitious mayors and governors remains to be convincingly established.

Ordinary business judgment would seem to dictate, in times like those recently experienced, a curtailed budget of state, city, township and district expenditures. Instead of this there is being pursued, except in a few of the states, a program of unnecessary if not actually lavish spending. Higher property taxes which will eventually vest the title to homes and farms and factories in the state instead of in individuals or stockholders, increased income levies, increased commodity taxes and in many states a levy upon all sales, are grudgingly paid to perpetuate the rule of some political party, bloc or clique.

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The troubles of the American business man, proprietor, employer or home owner cannot all be traced to Washington. Enough of them may be thus traced to supply a sufficient cause of complaint and incentive to action. But there is apparent, all too generally in the United States, in its independent units, a tendency toward centralized power and authority. In any state or city where this power and authority is vested by unanimous grant or by overwhelming majorities, the temptation to those thus elected is to assume unreasonable license in influencing legislation and in the administration of the affairs of government.

Gradually, perhaps, but almost precipitately as it seems, the voters, the guardians of a common right, have come to regard too lightly their serious obligations. Assured, until quite recently, that the foundations upon which national prosperity and American democracy are builded were safe and secure against any internal attack, we have all slept on our rights. When the sentry sleeps the enemy advances. Once within the camp he must be evicted by means that would not have been necessary if proper caution had been observed.

It is not always easy or pleasant to go back and retrace our steps. This is not always possible. But it is possible to begin where we find ourselves and refuse to repeat or perpetuate past mistakes. There is already marshaled and equipped for action on November 3 a larger host of American voters than ever before enlisted. The decision to be rendered now rests with them, individually. They are about to write a warrant of authority, both nationally and by states, to those whom they will choose to manage and direct affairs vital to each and every one of us. Into this decision there should enter no iota of personal preference or partisan prejudice.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A United States of Spain?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When, in 1642, King Charles I of England and his well-equipped Cavalier army fought against Parliament and the raw English levies, there were many like Falkland on both sides who desired a compromise; and if those could have foreseen the Constitutional Compromise of 1688 which stopped a second civil war and still endures, they would have recognized the impotence of war as a means of ensuring orderly government and the safety of democracy.

The English Covenanters of 1643 were moved by the desire to extirpate Popery and superstition "so that we may as brethren live in faith and love and the Lord may delight to live in the midst of us," and there are many Spaniards today who desire the reform of religion in Spain.

All Spain will see the need to remain united, but the Basques and Catalans and perhaps other provincials will demand local autonomy.

The problem of dividing up sovereign rights between states and a federal government always presents difficulties, but Spain must face it to ensure peace.

The exponent of provincialism in Spain is Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, and for the moment on good terms with Madrid.

The inevitable compromise must settle the relations between Spain and Catalonia.

London, Eng. R. C. HAWKIN

The Wide Horizon

The National Socialist State

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

PRONOUNCEMENTS at the recent Party Rally held in Nuremberg emphasized anew the National Socialist ideal of the totalitarian state, in which actions and activities have value only as they serve the preservation and strengthening of the state.

The public utterances of the leaders of the Third Reich show more than disapproval for democratic forms. They idealize a state which is an aristocracy based racially upon the exclusion of non-Aryans, and culturally, politically and economically upon the leadership idea which ensures selection according to party ideals. All measures taken aim at convincing the average German that everything about him — his social behavior, his political views and his general interests—must all be manifestations of a person to whom the nation-state is everything.

The German nation is not simply the sum total of living German citizens. It is to the National Socialist an organic, a *Weltanschauliche* entity, to increase and strengthen which is one of the chief aims of the party's racial and population policies. For the nation is viewed as an end in itself.

German youth is being trained to believe that the nation-state is the foundation of all rights and the source of all values for its individual members—that state discipline is the ideal and that it is a false conception of liberty which seeks this latter good "not in the state, but from the state."

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Looking more deeply into present-day developments in Germany, it is clear that the Third Reich embodies the continuity of tradition broken during "the fourteen years of license" from 1919 to 1933. Prussia today not only dominates, but is infiltrated into, the whole Reich.

The totalitarian state is not only the logical outcome of the two fundamentals advocated by the party, viz., leadership and the identity of party and state, but it is a direct consequence of the movement to make the state all-powerful and all-embracing, which was common to both the Social Democrats and to Chancellors Heinrich Brüning and Franz von Papen.

Ideologically, there is a direct continuity with the conceptions of German philosophers and historians, like Hegel and von Treitschke. Hegel's statement, "Nothing short of the state is the actualization of freedom," finds a practical response here today. Many of von Treitschke's statements, particularly those relating to the army and to its relations with the state, must constantly be recalled by those who know their German history when they listen to speeches on those subjects at the present time, e. g., "The state is power and it is reasonable and normal that a great nation should by its physical force embody and perfect this power in a well-organized army. Of all political institutions, a really national and well-organized army is the only one which brings citizens together as citizens." Or, von Treitschke's conviction that there never could be any danger that a nation in which every able-bodied citizen is a soldier would ever disturb the peace of any other nation by wanton conquest.

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This fact of the continuity of the German idea through National Socialism is essential to an understanding of the success of the Third Reich up to the present. January 30, 1933, was possible because of the failure of German post-war democracy not only to overcome the colossal difficulties after 1919 (popular disillusionment, economic hardships, etc.), but also to settle undecided issues from the still-further past. Not the least of these latter was the political disunity of the Reich. When German democracy failed, it was to be expected that inspiration for the new state should be sought in the old national tradition. By 1933, there had been re-established in the majority of the nation the mood which called for leadership from without the individual himself, which anxiously sought guidance and willingly accepted submission to authority.

The leadership state, though not based upon the consent of the masses, must work continuously and consistently to win the consent of the people. For this reason, education and propaganda are important weapons in the Third Reich.

The stages by which the authoritarian state idea has been accepted by the average citizen since January 30, 1933, are easily discernible. At the beginning, National Socialism declared its great object was to save the nation from a great danger which threatened to overwhelm it. That danger was communism. Since the preservation of the state was at stake, considerations of individual liberty had to be waived, especially freedom of public expression in speech or press. The state having been saved, the question naturally arose, salvation for what end? Such an end is the new civilization based upon the all-embracing National Socialist *Weltanschauung* (world outlook), which is to create a Third Reich stronger and nobler than any of the empires which have preceded it.

Finally, the new state presents itself to the world as the bulwark against the same danger (communism) which it now declares to have stamped out within its own frontiers, and seeks the co-operation of other states in its new-found mission—the salvation of European civilization.